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For Zion's Harald. NEGLECT OF PUBLIC WORSHIP. BY REV. W. A. BRAMAN.

1. The evil should be investigated and fairly put before the public mind. As every good physician will endeavor to ascertain the nature and extent of his patient's disease before making his prescriptions, so should they who have the care of souls examine faithfully this alarming evil among us. As every wise government will seek information in respect to the number and condition of its citizens capable of bearing arms, so the church should know the number and condition of the people in respect to their attendance on public wor-There should be an enrollment of all the peole, and the records so kept that it could be easily known in every parish who are absent, and for what cause. Perhaps as a general thing, one half of the whole population is absent for a good reason. Sickness, infancy, feeble age, and their necessary care, Faith in these is faith in God; working with these is may justly exempt this large proportion. Then, according to estimates that have been made for some States in New England, two hundred out of every

What can be done to gather and save this large class of home heathen, many of them as godless as Turks, is a question that ought more deeply to affect every Christian man and woman.

thousand attend public worship quite regularly, while

2. Cheap and ample provision should be made for the accommodation of all young and old, poor and respect public worship. There is an increasing and rich, that could by any means be induced to attend and universal: "Whosoever will, let him come." meeting-houses as the sign of their faith in universal ness, school studies, calls and recreations, as to make ed in building, furnishing and freeing houses of wor- After a few years they graduate; some by the bles they would speak for God in every community where pared to resist its claims to their certain rain. misunderstand. There is no argument like money to

cally, forcibly, and lovingly the truth of God. The to the altars of the sanctuary until God's love should pulpit is the leading moral power of the world. Be- charm them to view this place as next to heaven. fore it kings tremble, and thrones turn to dust. Ev- The Jewish parent ground the word of the Lord into ery reformation since the days of John the Baptist | the mind of his child till he could be nothing but a owes its origin and progress to the pulpit. Slavery Jew. It is more than possible that Christian nurture apologists concede more than we claim, when they will yet attain to that perfection, when the child of attribute the civil war of this nation to its discus- Christian parents will desire to be nothing but a sions; but now that they have appealed from the Christian. pulpit to the sword, it leaves the former stronger for attractive garb, may be presented more directly and | will make the people flock to the place of worship. acceptably, now that the organic sin of the Republic This is the strength of the church and the hope of has stepped out on the field of battle, for the public the world. This will bring the pulpit and the pew conscience is for once liberated from the horror of po- and the family, with all the means and the resources

aid the preacher, but he should be cautious how he this our prayers should arise until the tongue of fire uses its terms in the pulpit, lest he be found speaking and the heart of love shall call the beathen millions in the enticing words of man's wisdom. More knowl- into the way of life. edge of men, of the laws of mind and matter, and their relations, would make his exposition clearer and stronger: and no wisdom for the taking of souls is to he lightly esteemed. Men are practical sinners, and they need less theoretical, and more practical preaching. They should be made to feel that they are sinners. not so much in Adam, as in themselves, and that they need to repent for themselves. Men are wide awake sinners, and they need wide awake preaching, more in the trumpet's tone that calls to battle. Preachers should go oftener into the highways preaching, preach more at funerals and in graveyards, and from house to house, according to the apostolic commission, " Go, preach, and, as ye go, preach." It is not less preaching nor shorter preaching that will cure the evil, but more studied, faithful, fervent, sympathetic, Godward preaching. More of the spirit of Elijah, his tenderness for the poor, the widow and the fatherless; his severity for the wicked leaders in Israel yea, more of the spirit of Christ, that saved not him self that he might save others, would make the pulpit more effectual, fill empty seats, build more and larger houses of worship, and achieve the victories of

4. The new is of such significance to this work a

to demand more than a passing thought. Christians should entertain and inculcate the highest respect for the preaching of the gospel, and give ly your desire to see, should have led you beyond the the most liberal encouragement to them who preach | Halls of Congress, for you are no politician; I know it. They are the medium of light, the conservators | those halls are attractive, and thousands of the no of power, the prophets of immortality. A sentiment | blest sons of our wide spread country ask no higher has obtained to some extent that preaching is for glory than to be an "honorable member." But an pleasure rather than profit; to tickle itching ears, other day's journey would have brought you where not to break guilty hearts; to soothe soul-sleepers, you could witness the fruits of legislation, and where not to raise the dead, to rent pews to respectable political theories are manifest in physical strife. Had people, not to crowd them with poor sinners. Re- you extended your travels to this ancient State, you garded as the word of man more than the word of would have found us in the midst of "active opera-God, it is judged by its literary or oratorical merits, | tions," and you could have looked upon the thousand and its authority weakened, and effects hindered. of dead and mangled human bodies, and upon thou The old Corinthian leaven of which Paul complained sands and tens of thousands of men who are responsi is still working, demanding men of a peculiar style, ble for their acts, and who have forsaken "the plough rather than workmen of God, with more grace of the anvil and the loom," and are devoting the be tongue than heart, looking not to God, but to the years of their lives to the work of death and destruct ministers for the increase, expecting them to make tion—and this, as the result of political corruption is the pastures green with flowing fountains, wherever high places, in days long ago. In the beginning of they choose to roam. This world side of the pew is this war, how easily this rebellion could have been most disastrous to evangelization. It leads to the put down! But flagrant imbecility and dogged treason disregard of divine claims of public worship, it fos- reigned in executive departments, and our country ters partyism, and destroys charity, the only medium mourns. She must now clothe herself in sackcloth through which the preacher can speak words of wis- and ashes, and struggle through a long, dark night. dom. It esteems the preacher no more than man, Who can estimate the amount of wretchedness that a not by virtue of his call or office, and preaching alto- few wicked politicians can bring upon a country gether human, so Christ, the minister of the true Eternity alone can open the books in which all men abernacle, which God pitched and not man, is out of may read. O, the blackness of character and desight, and the living waters which he can only send pravity of soul that possess the men who have led off through the desert, is stayed in the heavens for unbe- in this rebellion !

the people be called of God to hear. The claim booming cannon, the clash of arms, the torch, the upon them is divine also, and cannot be denied or re- orphan's cry and the widow's wail, resounded in my be the power of God unto them who receive it, will soon put aside for stern reality; for although we effect urge its reception by precept and example. Invita- ed a landing, and marched inland about five miles tions to hear the word of the Lord, will be frequent without opposition, yet we met the enemy, and they

stupid are unbelievers, that they need rallying by daily exhortation and prayer. So the Lord's servants were sent out into the highways and hedges to compel them to come in, that his house might be full; to save some with fear, pulling them out of the fire; and we read that the early Christians went up daily into the temple to pray. Personal appeals to the unconverted, more frequent and thorough and persevering, must be made by the friends of Jesus. If poverty be in the way, Christian benevolence should remove it if indifference, Christian zeal should arouse it; if skepticism, Christian fidelity should shame it out of countenance. A more constant and conscientious observance of public worship, and a more rational and earnest dependence upon all the means of grace is needed by Christians themselves. As the farmer ploughs his fields, and the mechanic plies his tools,

three hundred out of every thousand, inexcusably

and the merchant displays his goods, so the Christian

should wait on preaching and prayer and praise

working with God. As the harvest follows the seed-

time, so certainly will salvation follow the faithful use of these divinely appointed means of grace. 5. A right family training in regard to public worship is of great importance. Children carried early to the house of God, and baptized in this their spiritual home, and then kept with their parents in the pew while under their authority, would be likely to be found there when they leave the home of their youth. But how few Christian parents diligently train their children to attend and alarming carelessness in this matter. It arises chiefly worship. The nature of the gospel invitation is free from the indolent neglect of parents themselves, and partly from the substitution of Sunday School for the But the nature of church accommodation is limited religious instruction of children at home. The Saband partial; whosoever hath money, let him come. bath is so crowded with various public exercises, that Were houses of worship practically free, they would those parents who attend them have but little time be true exponents of the gospel that ought to be on this day, morning or evening, to instruct their chilpreached in them. The early Methodists made free dren, and the other days are so occupied with busiredemption; but outside pressure has led them to al- this important duty exceedingly difficult. So the ter their sign, and make it like their neighbors, who catechism has retired from the family as a text book, believe in special provision for the elect. Many ex- and we fear family worship is neglected by one half cuse themselves for not attending public worship, of the church membership, where either the father, feeling unable to hire sittings for their families; and mother, or both are professors. Children are turned according to present arrangements they would not receive them as a gratuity, for fear of being thought

There they receive a little instruction weekly, in the church paupers. Now there is a remedy for this evil often unstudied lesson, then dismissed, and like the urces of the church. Let them be expend- Romanists after service, left to shift for themselves. ship, making them respectable and desirable, and sing of God to the church, others to the world, havwhat would be still better, grand and durable, and ing been through a course of gospel hardening, prethey stood in language that the heathen could not Sunday School, as valuable as it is, can be no adequate substitution for the religious culture of chilshow the interest men have in their cause. When dren at home. The family is a divine institution, that Christians devote this as they may to the support of has God's seal of salvation set to its right discipline. religion, the world will acknowledge a power behind Here children should be so trained that the obligation of public worship should go with them to the 3. The pulpit should speak more clearly, practi- grave. Parental love and authority should bind them

> of the church, into their normal and effectual condition and relations for the salvation of lost men. For

LIFE'S VOYAGE.

We are floating down life's river, Floating with the tide, And thus for years together Floating side by side. Thus we will sail to heaven,

Haven of our rest, Our shallop's beach upon the shore, Enter lands of rest. The widening sea grows nearer

As we swirtly guide;
Our future rest seems dearer
At life's eventide.
The turgid stream grows brighter,
Under Faith we sail,
Keep heavenward straight the rudder,
So outride the gale.

And when Time's sands stop runnig

Through the hours of life; We'll hear the angels singing

Victory to our strife; And may our brows be laureled

When we reach the goal,
When our glad souls there herald
Heaven the rest of all.
idge Chronicle.

LETTER FROM SURGEON SNOW. MR. EDITOR :- Why did you not come into the field and see how things are done in the army? Sure

lief. The claim to anything more than the natural is The first of May the 10th army corps was relieved ridiculed. Creeds are compared to savings banks, from the department of the South, and ordered to and the ecclesiastic has been defined to be a man join the department of Virginia and North Carolina, who dances on the scale to make himself weigh more. reporting to General Butler. I wish you could have So young people that would once have been whipped seen the 10th and 18th corps, consisting of \$5,000 to meeting, now steeped in skepticism, drive ministers men, as they lay in transports in Hampton Roads, on from their pulpits if they do not please them. The the morning of the 5th of May, then witnessed the ambassador of Christ, the executor of God's last will grandeur, the boldness and the defiance of this noble and testament, in this icy atmosphere from the pew, fleet, sailing up the James River, nearly 100 miles into is in danger of sinking into manhood only, and asking the heart of an enemy's country! The scene was one toleration when he should rise up into God and claim truly eloquent and sublime. What thoughts filled my soul as I beheld this vast assemblage, with all their The minister called of God to preach, should make | weapons of warfare, bent on blood and carnage! The sisted at pleasure. Christians believing the gospel to ears and seemed real. Imagination, however, was

miles above Bermuda Hundreds Landing, we threw up miles above Bermuda Hundreds Landing, we threw up breastworks across the peninsula, to the Point of Rocks on the Appomattox River, a distance of about three miles, and here we are, nicely ensconced behind these now strong fortifications. At one time we advanced to the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad, about three miles beyond our front, and destroyed a portion

The preacher is to lay before the Quarterly Control of Rocks on the Appomattox River, a distance of about three miles to the Appomattox River, a distance of about three the first Quarterly Meeting of each Quarterly Conference at the first Quarterly Meeting of each Quarterly Conference at the first Quarterly Meeting of each Quarterly Conference at the first Quarterly Meeting of each Quarterly Conference at the first Quarterly Meeting of each Quarterly Conference at the first Quarterly Meeting of each Quarterly Conference at the first Quarterly Meeting of each Quarterly Conference at the first Quarterly Meeting of each year, to appoint a committee of not less than three nor more than nine, who shall be members of our church, to be called the Committee on Sunday Schools, of which the preacher in charge shall be described to the Rocks of the first Quarterly Meeting of each year, to appoint a committee of not less than three nor more than nine, who shall be members of our church, to be called the Committee of not less than three nor more than nine, who shall be members of our church, to be called the Committee of not less than three nor more than nine, who shall be members of our church, to be called the Committee of not less than three nor more than nine, who shall be members of our church, to be called the Committee of not less than three nor more than nine, who shall be members of our church, to be called the Committee of not less than three nor more than nine, who shall be members of our church, to be called the Committee of not less than three nor more than nine, who shall be members of our church, to be called the Committee of not less than three nor mo of that road, but we were unable to hold it, and were reed to fall back within our defences; the reconnois nce, as it was called, cost many lives. At that time I was in charge of the 10th Army Corps Hospital; my books show that over twelve hundred of the wounded

on the field, I have no means of judging. It is supposed the enemy lost more than we did; hey must be estimated by thousands. Who can put price upon the killed, or estimate the damage to the wounded? Ask the widow and orphan; ten years hence ask the maimed, what would compensate him for the lost leg, or that right arm! I had in my hospital at Beaufort, S. C., a promising young man, who had lost both a leg and an arm. What money can pay him for dragging that mangled body through a pay him for dragging that mangled body through a committee of not less than three nor more than nine, to be called the Committee on Sunday Schools, which the preaches in charge shall be the delication. pay him for dragging that mangled body trought a protracted life! Will his pension of ninety dollars a preacher in charge shall be the chairman, whose duty it shall be to aid the preacher in charge and the officers of the Sunday Schools in procuring the storm? Look yonder to those legislative halls, and see those men, levated by the people's suffrages, grown plethoric with their fat salaries, and mark their fiendish grin as they plotted this war, and now notice the complaimen live North or South; they are human beings, and on to believe that they will meet their just rewards. We are now in the centre of the great conflict; n person, and his army is swinging all around.

youth and adults; and where they cannot superintend them personally, to see that suitable teachers are provided for that purpose.

3. It shall be the duty of preachers to enforce faithfully upon parents and Sunday School teachers the great importance of instructing children in the doctrine and duties of our holy religion, to see that suitable teachers are provided for that purpose.

3. It shall be the duty of preachers to enforce faithfully upon parents and Sunday School teachers the great importance of instructing children in the doctrine and duties of our holy religion, to see that suitable teachers are provided for that purpose. half rations. It may be Grant's strategy to hold him where he is, and compel him to surrender, or come out of his entrenchments and fight on the open plain; to me the most sublime fight would be, hold his comnunications with masterly inactivity. No army can stand a long siege in a large city, with their supplies cut off; starvation will soon drive the army and the

But General Grant keeps his own council. His ovements are mysterious, but he possesses the confidence of his army and the country, and that is one half of the battle. I had the pleasure of looking upon his war-beaten face vesterday; he is very unassum ing in his appearance, wears a slouched hat, a seedy oat, rides an old white horse, and smokes his cigar. He is of sandy complexion, I should think freckled. his face indicating mildness and firmness. I am told that in conversation he has few words, nothing argupentative, is not susceptible to flattery, and makes no development of his plans. Humility, sagacity, and indomitable perseverance, are the great qualities of the man. Did a nation's destinies ever hang upon the abilities of one man as do ours at this time ? econd to Washington? His present strategic movenent is the most remarkable one of the war; having driven Lee into his entrenchments on the north of uddenly swings his army around upon the south, and destroys the railroad in that direction, and General Lee will very soon find himself without anything to eat. So adroitly was this movement made, that Lee did not know it until thirty-six hours after Grant had left his front; consequently he had no difficulty in breaking the railroads leading southerly; the effect has been to cause the rebels in our front to fall back, and we have the second time destroyed the railroad between Richmond and Petersburg; the latter city you may soon expect to see pass into our hands. This afternoon I enjoyed the pleasure of riding nearly the whole length of the lines, which the rebels occupied yesterday, and we have been very busy this day in leveling the forts and other earthworks, on which

they had expended so much labor. Did you ever follow an army? Mark the desolation. No green thing is left; fences are destroyed, buildings burnt, wheat fields and corn fields overrun, orchards stripped, cattle and fowl and everything eatable disappear, and wretchedness and penury only meet the eye. Yesterday, I accompanied an officer to set fire to a beautiful mansion and out buildings, the residence of one of the F.F.V. It was about a mile outside our lines, but another hand had applied the torch before our arrival. Blackened chimneys and crumbling walls now mark the spot, where a few weeks ago stood beautiful dwellings, apparently the homes of comfort and security. The fruits of the season, which are oming forth with promises of good to man, are antonly plucked and trodden under foot, while some uthless band is cutting down those majestic elm which have for centuries been gathering strength and grandeur, and in whose shades have been-recited many a tale of valor, and perhaps of sorrow or love There now stands at the Point of Rocks, on the Ap matox River, the same old gnarled oak unde which Pocahontas so heroically and romantically saved the life of Captain Smith, by throwing herself be tween him and her father, Powhattan, I visited this almost classic spot a few days since with Bro. Dadnun, who is laboring for a few weeks in behalf of the Christian Commission. As I stood on that high promntory and looked over, not Jordan, but that muddy iver, and not into Canaan, but into rebeldom, I con mplated the just retribution and utter desolation hat awaited the approach of an army; I could but xclaim. O thou ancient dominion, the old common realth of Virginia, the mother of Washington, the other of presidents, how hast thou fallen! How hast thy brightness faded and thy glory departed! By thine own suicidal hand hast thou nursed that viper which has burrowed deep into thine heart, and poioned the fountain of life; thou art now cut off from thy parts, and henceforth thou must drink of the vials that wrath which is being poured into thy relentess bosom. But by pestilence, by famine, by war, nd by fire, shall come repentance and reformation and God will yet save the commonwealth. A. B. Snow, Surgeon 1st N. Y. Vol. Engineers.

10th Army Corps, June 16, 1864.

For Zion's Herald. HE GENERAL CONFERENCE AND SUNDAY

Some important changes in our Sunday School rrangements were made by the General Conference They are contained in the following paragraphs, which will appear in the new editions of the Disci-

Each Quarterly Conference shall have supervi-sion of all the Sunday Schools and Sunday School societies within its bounds, which schools and societies shall be auxiliary to the Sunday School Union of the Methodist Enisconal Church. Methodist Episcopal Church.

The first male superintendents of our Schools shall be members of our church,

and fervent to those who neglect public worship. So were not ours. At a point on the James River, five in the bounds of the circuit or station, and to remove appear objectionable or pleasing, we hope they will

The preacher is to lay before the Quarterly Con-ference at each Quarterly Meeting, to be entered on its journal, a written statement of the number, state, and average attendance of the Sunday Schools in the circuit or station, and report the same to the Annual Conference, according to the form-published by the Sanday School Union of the Methodist Episcopal Chunch teacther with the annual raised for the sunwere brought there for treatment. Of the number Church, together with the amount raised for the supcarried to other hospitals, and the number left dead port of missions and for the publication of Bibles and

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS. Sunday Schools and the Instruction of Children. Ques. 1. What shall we do for the moral and relig-

on our regular public worship, and in raising money to meet the expenses of the school or schools of the

sance and moralizing cant of those same men as they read the newspapers! It matters not whether these Schools, to decide as to what books shall be used in

our Sunday Schools. men live North or South; they are human beings, and are responsible to their God. It is a matter of congratulation that the wrath of God has already stricken down some of them, and it is a still greater satisfactions where ten children can be collected for that purpose, and to engage the co-operation of as many of our members as they can, and to visit the schools We are seventeen miles from Richmond, and only seven from Petersburg. We have invested the latter place, and in fact both places. Gen. Grant is here in person, and his army is swinging all around. We in person, and his army is swinging all around. We youth and adults; and where they cannot supering the many the many than a supering the many translation with the southern

doctrine and duties of our holy religion, to see that our catechisms be used as extensively as possible in our Sunday Schools and families, to preach to the children, and publicly catechize them in the Sunday Schools and at special meetings appointed for that

ourpose.

4. It shall be the duty of ever preacher in his pastoral visits to pay special attention to the children, to speak to them personally and kindly on the subject of experimental and practical godliness according to their capacity, pray earnestly for them, and diligently instruct and exhort all parents to dedicate their children to the Lord in baptism as early as convenient.

5. Each preacher in charge shall lay before the Quarterly Conference, to be entered on its journal, the number, state, and average attendance of the Sunday Schools and Bible classes in his charge, and the extent to which he has preached to the children and catechised them, and make the required report on Sunday Schools to his Annual Conference.

tion 1, item 3, p. 93, by striking out the part of said item appertaining to the appointment of a Sunday School Agent commencing with "he shall have au-thority," in the ninth line, and closing with "Sabbath Schools" in the fourteenth line from the top. A section is to be added to part 4, comprising a

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That it is the duty of each preacher in charge, aided by the other preachers and the Committee on Sunday Schools, to see that our Sunday Schools be continued through the winter as well as other seasons of the year.

A comparison of these provisions with those for merly in the Discipline will show that the following mportant additions have been made: 1. The first male superintendent must be a member

of our church. 2. The Quarterly Conference has the following

ew powers conferred upon it: (1.) It can remove a superintendent for unworthiess, (that is, moral disqualification,) or inefficiency. (2.) It has the right to inquire into the internal rrangement of the school or of the society so far as

t may judge necessary for the purpose of "super-(3.) It is its duty to appoint a Sunday School Com-

3. The Sunday School Committee is charged with

the following duties: (1.) It must co-operate with the officers of the

(a) In procuring teachers. (b) In promoting the attendance of our children (c) In promoting the attendance of our children

regular public worship. (d) In raising money to meet the expenses of the

(e) In seeing that the schools under their superrision are continued through the winter. (2.) It must "aid" the preacher in charge in de-

iding what books shall be used in our schools. 4. Presiding Elders are charged with the duty of oringing the subject of Sunday Schools before the

first Quarterly Conference of each year for the purpose of securing the appointment of the Sunday School Committee. 5. Preachers in charge are charged in addition to

heir former duties with: (a) The duty of reporting to the Quarterly and Annual Conferences the average attendance of the

(b) The duty of deciding what books shall be used

(c) The Chairmanship of the Sunday School Com-(d) Seeing that their schools are continued through

6. The Bishops have no longer any authority to appoint a traveling preacher a "Sunday School

That they are in the right direction we do not doubt. Their chief aim is to bring the Sunday School into closer relations with the church. If the school be the nursery of the church, if its true aim is to bring our little ones into the fellowship of Jesus, then the church ought to control it. She ought to possess imple authority over its superintendent, its organizaion and its literature. -All this is given to her by these new rules, which, however, wisely leave the

the church certain supervisory rights, the exercise of which may rarely be called for, but which can be evoked in any emergency which may arise. We think the rule requiring the first male su intendent to be a member of our church is peculiarly fitting and just. The man who stands at the head of an organization so eminently spiritual in its aims as the Sunday School, ought most surely to be himself a spiritual man. Should there ever occur the almost insupposable case of a church so poor in manhood as to have none but an unconverted mind mentally fit to be at the head of its school, the preacher can

working of our schools as heretofore to the Sunday

School societies, officers and teachers. They give

become in form what he always is ex officio, the su-

perintendent, and make the unrenewed man his

any superintendent who may prove to be unworthy or inefficient. If they are found to promote our Sunday School work let us then continue them, with such amendments as experience may suggest. If they work ill let them be repealed. Good results are what we all

> PALINGENESIS. BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

lay upon the headland-height, and listened To the incessant sobbing of the sea In caverns under me, And watched the waves, that tossed and fled and gliste Until the rolling meadows of amethyst Melted away in mist.

Then suddenly, as one from sleep, I started;
For round about me all the sunny capes
Seemed peopled with the shapes
Of those whom I had known in days departed,
Appareled in the loveliness which gleams

A moment only, and the light and glory Faded away, and the disconsolate shore Stood lonely as before; And the wild roses of the promontory Around me shuddered in the wind, and shed Their petals of pale red.

ere was an old belief that in the embers f all things their primordial form exists, And cunning alchemists Could re-create the rose with all its members From its own ashes, but without the bloom, Without the lost perfume.

Ah, me! what wonder-working, occult science
Can from the ashes in our hearts once more
The rose of youth restore?
What craft of alchemy can bid defiance
To time and change, and for a single hour
Renew this phantom flower?

"O, give me back," I cried, "the vanished splendor.
The breath of morn and the exultant strife,
When the swift stream of life
Bounds o'er its rocky channel, and surrenders
The pond, with all its lilies, for the leap Into the unknown deep ! '

and the sea answered, with a lamentati Like some old prophet wailing, and it said,
"Alas! thy youth is dead! It breathes no more, its heart has no pulsation In the dark places with the dead of old It lies forever cold!"

hen said I, "From its consecrated cerements will not drag this sacred dust again.
Only to give me pain;
Sat, still remembering all the lost endearments,
so on my way, like one who looks before, turns to weep no more. Into what land of harvests, what plantation

Bright with autumnal foliage and the glow
Of sunsets burning low;
Beneath what midnight skies, whose constellations Light up the spacious avenues between This world and the unseen! Amid what friendly greetings and caresses, What households, though not alien, yet not mine, What bowers of rest divine;

To what temptations in lone wildernesses, What famine of the heart, what pain and loss The bearing of what cros do not know; nor will I vainly question

Those pages of the mystic book which hold The story still untold. But without rash conjecture or suggestion

For Zion's Herald. JESUS, LOVE, HOME. BY NATALIE.

There are to my mind no sweeter words than the above. Jesus! Is there, can there be found anything so sweet, so rich, to a true follower of Christ?

"Jesus, the name that charms our fears,
That bids our sorrows cease;
'Tis music in the sinner's ears,
'Tis life and health and peace."

we have that blessed Jesus to rely upon, what more do we need? Though we may be without friends, without home, yet if we can look to him as our Redeemer, our present Saviour, all, all is well. If we would all strive to be like Jesus, what a happy, blessed world this would be.

Love! What could we do without it? If Jesus eigns supreme in our hearts, then love will be there; or "God is love." How happy is every one who understands the full meaning of that word; who can truly say that they love all mankind-the rich and oor, the bond and free. Love is indeed mighty, and nhappy must be the one who never has felt its influ-How it enlivens us and cheers us on our dark way. If all had this love within their hearts, then our beloved country would not be in the state it now is; far from it, we should still be a happy nation. Home! How sweet that sounds. How pleasan when far away in distant lands to hear from "home." How the heart does throb, and how the tears will

start when home is mentioned. "The dearest spot on earth to me Is home, sweet home."

How we pity one who has no home; who wander and down the earth, and has no place, no spot that he can call his home. But if we have no home here below, if we have the love of Jesus we shall have a home bye and bye, a " house not made with hands eternal and in the heavens."

Let us all strive to love Jesus. If we do love him ocerely, and strive to do his will here below, we shall not only have that true love, that Christ alone can give, but we shall have a home in the world of glory, and reign with our blessed Saviour forever.

GOD'S FRUIT-TREES.

BY REV. THEODORE L. CUYLER.

In the door yard of our boyhood's home, on the anks of the Cayuga Lake, stood a stately pear-tree. he branches of that broad, beautiful tree used to be t down—nearly every September—to the ve and with the overload of luscious fruit. It stoop ground with the overload of luscious fruit. It stooped its golden store of ripe pears to the reach of us hungry boys, and patiently allowed itself to be plundered by our eager hands. Through the warm nights we used to hear the heavy thump of some monster pear which had silently unloosed itself from a topmost bough, and came rustling down through the branches—perhaps knocking off two or three more by its fall. That tree was a wonderful bearer; it was to us, in childhood, a favorite type of Christian fruitfulness; we thought of it when we heard the minister read, "Herein is my Father glorified, that ye bear much fruit."

fruit."

Out how much is it? The word is comparative. What would be much with one person, would be very little with another. The single hour which the overworked seamstress snatches from her ill paid labor to devote to her prayer meeting or her tract distribution, is more than whole days devoted to God's service by the propagation of the linear And her dellars, given the more of the service by the propagation of the service by more than whole days devoted to God's service by the moneyed man of leisure. And her dollar—given at the cost of a supperless night's rest, or a freless room—really outshines the one thousand "green-backs" which the millionaire flings into charitable treasuries from his enormous heap. The thorough teaching of a mission school class by some pious me-chanic is a full match, in God's sight, with the deliv-ery of one of those collessal sarmons with which Chal-

chanic is a full match, in God's sight, with the delivery of one of those colossal sermons with which Chalmers used to "make the rafters roar." It costs quite as much labor for one to teach three boys, as it did for the other to teach three thousand men.

"Much fruit" means simply the giving to Christ the best we have got. It is the lading of every bough on life's tree—be that tree a giant or a dwarf. He who, in the humblest walks of life, walks according to the Bible. employs his time, controls his who, in the humblest walks of life, walks according to the Bible, employs his time, controls his words, directs his choices, and regulates his conduct so as to glorify his Saviour, and make his religion clear and legible to all about—such an one bears much fruit. When a rebel bullet pierced General Rice, the other day, it cut down one of God's trees in full bearing. From the days when he washed up and new suited a ragged street boy in New York for his mission school, on to the time when he preached to his brigade on the Rapidan, he kept his branches full. Yet perhaps some humble private, who lies undistinguished under the blood-stained leaves in "the Wilderness" served God as well. Sweet "Daughter" of the Isle of Wight's poor "Dairyman!" in thy lonely sick chamber thou didst yield ripe clusters of grace that have

much fruit."

II. When a Christian is well grafted into Christ, he will bear a great variety of fruits. Paul tells us that the choicest yields of the Spirit are "love, joy, peace, long suffering, gentleness, goodness, meekness, temperance, and faith." A healthy Christian will yield all of these in full measure. Others will excel in some precial grace. We know of certain church vield all of these in full measure. Others will excel in some special grace. We know of certain church members who are so completely under the cold shade of the world, that the half dozen sour, dwarfish apples of the world, worth any man's gathering. We of the world, that the half dozen sour, dwarfish apples they yield are not worth any man's gathering. We know, too, of others so laden that you cannot touch the outermost limb without shaking down a golden pippin, or a Seckel, or a jargonelle. Such spiritual trees make a church orchard beautiful. They are a joy to the pastor who walks through them. Every stooping bough, and every purple cluster that hangs along the walls, bespeaks the goodness of the soil, the moisture of the Spirit's dews, and the abundance of God's sunshine. In glorious seasons of revival, we realize old Andrew Marvel's description of his garden:

"Ripe apples drop about our head;
The nectarine and curious peach
Into my hands themselves do reach;
The luscious clusters of the vine
Upon my mouth do crush their wine."

Upon my mouth do crush their wine."

III. We have but one other thought to offer in this brief paper; it is this; Living to God in small things, and living to God every day, is the secret of large spiritual growth and fruitfulness. A pear-tree does not leap into a bounty of ripe fruit by a single spasmodic effort; an orchard does not ripen under one day's sun. Every sanbeam and every raindrop does its share. A Christian character is a growth. "To finish it on a sudden," says Dr. Bushnell, "by a mere religion of Sundays, and birthdays, and revivals, and large contributions, and special reforms," is never to be done. A man may be converted suddenly, but he must ripen gradually. Every prayer that is breathed, be done. A man may be converted studently, but he must ripen gradually. Every prayer that is breathed, every cross that is carried, every trial that is well endured, every good work for Christ that is faithfully done, every little act that is conscientiously performed for Christ's glory, helps to make the Christian character beautiful, and loads its boughs with ripening fruit.

fruit.

Some of God's children yield rare fruit in early life; and, like Summerfield, are early transplanted to the heavenly clime. Others, whose roots are planted by the rivers of water, bear fruit to old age, fair and dourishing. It was one of these who said to his aged elder, who sat by his bedside: "Jamie, ye are an auld mon, and I am a dying one. But the bairn is going to die an hundred years old. I am like a shock of corn fully ripe. I have ripened fast under the bright sun of righteousness, and I have had brave showers."

—Independent.

> THE BRAVE AT HOME. BY BUCHANAN READ.

The maid who binds her warrior's sash, The while beneath her drooping lash
One starry teardrop hangs and trembles.
Though Heaven alone records the tear,
And fame shall never know her story,
Her heart has shed a drop as dear
As ever dewed the field of glory.

The wife who girds her husband's sword, 'Mid little ones who weep or wonder,
And bravely speaks the cheering word,
What though her heart be rent asunder
Doomed nightly in her dreams to hear
The bolts of war around him rattle,
Hath shed as sacred blood as e'er
Was poured upon the plain of battle!

The mother who conceals her grief, While to her breast her son she presses.
Then breathes a few brave words and brief,
Kissing the patriot brow she blesses,
With no one but her secret God, To know the pain that weighs upon her, Sheds holy blood as e'er the sod Received on Freedom's field of honor!

THE SIN AND FOLLY OF SCOLDING. "Fret not thyself in any way to do evil."-Ps. xxxvii. 2. It is a sin against God. It is an evil and only evil, and that continually. David understood both human nature and the law of God. He says, "fret

not thyself in any way to do evil." That is, neve fret or scold, for it is always a sin. If you canno fret or scold, for it is always a sin. If you cannot speak without fretting and scolding, keep silence.

2. It destroys affection. No one ever did, ever can, or ever will love an habitual fretter, fault-finder or scolder. Husbands, wives, children, relatives, or domestics, have no affection for peevish, fretful fault-finders. Few tears are shed over the graves of such. Persons of high moral principle may tolerate them; may bear with them. But they cannot love them more than the sting of nettles, or the noise of musquitoes. Many a man has been driven to the tavern, and to dissipation, by a neevish, fretful wife. Many a and to dissipation, by a peevish, fretful wife. Many a wife has been made miserable by a peevish, fretful

husband.

3. It is the bane of domestic happiness. A fretful, peevish, complaining fault-finder in a family, is like the continual chafing of an inflamed sore. Wee to the man, woman or child, who is exposed to the influence of such a temper in another. Nine tenths of the man, woman or child, who is exposed to the influence of such a temper in another. Nine tenths of
all domestic trials and unhappiness spring from this
source. Mrs. D. is of this temperament. She wonders her husband is not more fond of her company.
That her children give her so much trouble. That
domestics do not like to work for her. That she cannot secure the good will of young people. The truth
is, she is peevish and fretful. Children fear her, but
do not love her. She never yet gained the affection
of young people, nor never will, till she leaves off
fretting.

A. It defeats the end of family government. Good family government is the blending of authority with affection, so as to secure respect and love. Indeed this is the great secret of managing young people. Now your fretters may happire fear, but they always make two faults where they correct one. Seedding at a child, fretting at a child, sneering a child, treating the child as though it had no feelings, inspires dread and dislike, and fosters those very dispositions, from which many of the faults of childhood proceed. Mr. F. and Mrs. F. are of this class. Their children are made to mind; but how? Mrs. F. frets and scolds her children. She is severe enough upon their faults. She seems to watch them Mrs. F. frets and scolds her children. She is severe enough upon their faults. She seems to watch them in order to find fault. She sneers at them. Treats them as though they had no feelings. She seldom gives a command without a threat, and a long-running, fault-finding commentary. When she chides, it is not done in a dignified manner. She raises her voice, puts on a cross look, threatens, strikes them, pinches their ears, snaps their heads, etc. The children cry, pout, sulk, and poor Mrs. F. has to do her work over pretty often. Then she will find fault with her husband, because he will not fall in with her ways, or chime with her as chorus.

5. Fretting and scolding make hypocrites. As a

ways, or chime with her as chorus.

5. Fretting and scolding make hypocrites. As a fretter never receives confidence and affection, so no one likes to tell them anything disagreeable, and thus procure for themselves a fretting. Now children conceal as much as they can from such persons. They cannot make up their minds to be frank and openhearted. So husbands conceal from their wives, and wives from their husbands. For a man may brave a line, but he likes not to some in contact with actiles.

wives from their husbauds. For a man may brave a lion, but he likes not to come in contact with nettles and musquitoes.

9. It destroys one's peace of mind. The more one frets, the more he may. A fretter will always have enough to fret at. Especially if he or she has the bump of order and neatness largely developed. Something will always be out of place. There will always be some dirt somewhere. Others will not eat right, look right, sit right, talk right; he will not do these things so as to please them. And fretters are generally so selfish as to have no regard for any one's comfort but their own.

7. It is a mark of a vulgar disposition. Some persons have so much gall in their disposition, are so selfish, that they have no regard to the feelings of others. All things must be done to please them. They make their husbands, wives, children, domestics, the conductors by which their spleen and ill-nature are discharged. Woe to the children who are exposed to such influences. It makes them callous and unfeeling; and when they grow up they pursue the same course with their own children, or those entrusted to their management, and thus the race of fretters is perpetuated. Any person who is in the habit of fretting, or sneering, taunting, their husbands, wives, children, or domestics, shows either a bad disposition or else ill-breeding. For it is generally your ignorant, low-bred people, that are guilty of such things.

refreshed many a dweller in lordly mansions and in college halls! She "did what she could." Fellow Christian, when you have done as much as that, Christ may say to you, "Herein am I glorified, that ye bear much fruit." commenced licking the hand. Soon the file-like surface of the animal's tongue wore off the cuticle and brought blood to the surface. The sleeper was disturbed, and moved his hand, when a savage growl startled him from his dreaming half-consciousness, to realize the terrible fact that the pet was a lion after all. With great self-possession, with the other hand he carefully drew from the pillow a revolver, and shot his pet through the head. It was no trivial sacrifice to his feelings, but a moment's delay might have cost him his life.

him his life A striking illustration of the folly and madness of A striking illustration of the folly and madness of men in their moral experience. A vice which they call harmless, in the face of conscience, reason and history, is caressed until it gains the mastery. The pet sin at length eats its way so deeply into the soul that its wages of pain begin to be felt. The victim starts up, resolved to escape; but how seldom has he the will power left—the moral courage to slay the disguised destroyer of his immortality. He pauses, again falls asleep, and awakes in hell, the home of the sin and the sinner when the work is finished.

Deem it not below the dignity of the occasion that I urge upon you the duty of cultivating good manners. Young men often make a serious mistake on this point. They think, if they only have the substance, the form is of little moment. If they acquire learning and professional skill, that is all they need. They can work their way through by main force. It is a mistake. A man may have such extraordinary force of character and talents as to compel the path of promotion to open before him. But promotion so gained is gained at entirely too great a sacrifice. It is gained in spite of a very heavy drawback. The same amount of intellectual force, combined with suitable manners and address, would have accomplished three times the result. A surgeon may remove a limb with the dull heavy cleaver of the butcher. But he would hardly be thought to be wise in preferring such an instrument to the keen, wellmove a limb with the dull heavy cleaver of the butcher. But he would hardly be thought to be wise in preferring such an instrument to the keen, well-tapered blade suited to his profession. By the use of a sort of brute force, you may undoubtedly make a certain amount of impression. But if you would cut deeply, or use your force wisely, look well to your manner. Its power in human affairs is almost unbounded. Who, that has ever been brought into contact with a highly educated Quaker, such for instance as the late Joseph Gurney, but has felt the controlling sway of beautiful manners? It was difficult, in the presence of that man, to say what it was controlling sway of beautiful manners? It was diffi-cult, in the presence of that man, to say what it was that affected you so powerfully. Other men have had a smile equally benignant, a voice equally melo-dious, a gait and motion equally graceful, a goodness of heart, a sweetness of disposition, a gentleness and openness of speech equally inspiring confidence. It was somehow the infinite delicacy with which what-war there is to above it was good or look or ever there is to charm in voice or word or look or ever there is to charm in voice or word or look or gesture, was in him so finely tempered together, that you felt as if mingling with a being of a superior nature, and yet felt quite as much at your ease as if talking with those of common clay. It was real Christian goodness of heart speaking out through the whole man. The very hem of his garment seemed to speak. To analyze the manner of such a man, and detect its hidden mystery, is like attempting to analyze a delicate perfume. The most ethereal of its occult essences are sure to escape you. You only occult essences are sure to escape you. You only know in such a case that there is true Christian charity at the bottom, that there is varied knowledge and intellectual power, and that every adventitious advantage of person and dress is used to give what-ever is said or done its very highest and happiest ef-fect. Such a manner is the fruit of long-continued and most assiduous cultivation. It is, indeed, to some extent a gift of nature. But it depends still more upon culture and art. It does not lose its power with the loss of youth; on the contrary, it often increases with years. Men and women in extreme old age have been known to possess a sweet, attractive grace, an actual power of fascination, which the young could by no means equal.

That which I recommend to you is not to be won from the depointment or the triler.

That which I recommend to you is not to be won from the dancing-master or the tailor. No one can be insensible to the claims of graceful posture, movement have been speaking lies deeper than these. It is no outside varnish. It springs from real goodness of heart, from a life hid with Christ in God. It is Christian charity clothing itself spontaneously in fitting external expression. It gives beauty to the plainest face, it teaches winning words and ways to the most ignorant. There lives at this moment, in the town of New Hartford, Connecticut, in a small, unpainted of New Hartford, Connecticut, in a small, uppainted house by the roadside, some two miles from the village, a poor woman by the name of Chloe Lankton, bedridden with an incurable disease. For twenty-seven years has she lain in that humble apartment, unable to rise to be removed, the subject of continual bodily pain, and at times of such excruciating pain as to make her continued life almost a continued miracle. Her father, her mother, her four sisters, have successively died before her eves and been carried out to alone in the world, with no means of support but that which occasional and unsolicited charity has sent her, and with no stated companionship but that of a common hired domestic. Yet the grace of God has so wrought in the heart of that lone woman, that her so wrought in the heart of that lone woman, that her very face is said to beam with angelic sweetness, and all who go to see her come away charmed, as if they had been to visit the abode of a princess. Young people for miles around visit her, not in the spirit of compassion, but for the pleasure they find in her companionship. The very children troop to her abode to show her all their latest treasures; and no new dress, or doll, or knife, or kite is thought quite complete till it has the approval of their dearest confidant and friend. What has given this lone invalid such power to captivate and charm both old and young? Nothing but the Spirit of the living God, working in her a heavenly sweetness of character, that finds a natural expression in all lovely and beautiful ways.

that finds a natural expression in all lovely and beautiful ways.

If, then, you would have truly good manners in their very highest type, seek first of all goodness and purity of heart. Be filled with a kind and loving spirit. Drink largely of that charity which doth not behave itself unseemly, and which seekach - and lower transparents are only the natural expression of unselfish benevolence. If this be wanting, they are a cheat and a sham. But having this, you win not count the slightest article of dress, the most inco-siderable movement of the limbs or the person, the most training word on the most ordinary occasion, as beneath your care and study, if thereby you can add in any degree to the happiness of any human being.—Mistakes of Educated Men.

BECESSION REFUTED.

The Unionism of Tennessee is beginning to premounce itself ecclesiastically. An initiatory movement has taken place on the part of one religious body at least, toward a resumption of former time-honored associations. The Presbytery of Nashville, in August, 1861, in an evil hour and hot haste, broke asunder the bonds which till then had bound its churches to the Old School General Assembly. They piously resolved to join the General Assembly of the Confederate States, provided such body should have not only a "name," but a "local habitation." The stress and constant crises of Southern affairs have made such General Assembly as yet, little better than an "airy nothing;" nor has the most piercing eye, in the finest "frenzy rolling," been able to body it forth in any substantial form and proportions. No meeting of Presbytery has been held since Donelson fell. The churches of the body were drooping, wo-begone, without coherence, without vitality, formless and void. It was found that its only hope of resuscitation was to undo the evil it had done, and renew fealty to man and to God, by renewing its forme connection. A meeting of Presbytery was called accordingly in proper form. The churches, some 12 or 15, were notified with scrupulous care. The majority refused to appear by their representatives, but a constitutional quorum was present. The meeting was duly organized according to the Presbytery of into the deadly embrace of rebeldom, was solemnly and decisively rescinded. The Presbytery forms; and the former action, swinging the Presbytery of into the deadly embrace of rebeldom, was solemnly and decisively rescinded. The Presbytery ow stands where it always stood, until the poisonous breath of secession blowing upon it, withered its beauty and sapped its vital strength. It will be sure to revive now. Returning loyalty and good faith is a potent remedy for a "mind diseased" as well as a body. The cause of the malady in either case being—rebellion. Humble as this movement may be, it is yet deeply si

MISSIONARY DEPARTMENT, FROM OUR MISSIONARY ROOMS AT NEW YORK. INDIA .- The church heard with sorrow of Dr. Butler's INDIA.—The charch heard with sorrow of Dr. Butlet very dangerous illness, and with joy of his merciful recovery. And although we have alluded to his voyage to Burmah, and to the kind treatment Sister Butler received from our Baptist brethren there, the following letter from Dr. Butler will be read with great pleasure:

Burmah, and to the kind treatment Stater Butter received from our Baptist brethren there, the following letter from Dr. Butler will be read with great pleasure:

"The beginning of the quarter found me away from my post, having been sent to sea by my medical attendant as the last hope of saving my life. You are already aware that for some time past my health has been running down, and one effect of this was that my eyes became sore and weak, so much so that writing began to be a great difficulty to me. I consulted Dr. Archer, the Calcutta occulist, and by his advice went to Calcutta to put myself under his daily care, in the hope that he could help me. Mrs. Butler had to accompany me. On the journey I was very ill, and had twice to stop and seek medical aid. Before being many days in Calcutta I was laid low with cholera, and had it not been for the skill of Drs. Archer and Smith and the devoted care of my wife, I suppose I could not have recovered. I must have sunk into the grave. My obligations, also, are very great to the excellent agent of our mission, Mr. Young, under whose roof I happened to be at the time I was attacked with this fearful disease. It left me so low that the medical gentlemen considered I had no chance of returning to the northwest; that my hope was in getting out to sea, and there, if anywhere, my symptoms might be controlled and my strength return. Accordingly, as soon as I could be moved I was taken on board a ressel and sent along the coast to Burmah. In one week after sailing I was able to be dressed and come into the cabin, and I slowly improved all the time I remained at sea. The steamer touched at Rangoon on the 12th of December. I remained at Burmah sixteen days, and then sailed again for Calcutta by the return steamer. At Rangoon and Maulmain, where we were utter strangers, (and at the best hopeful to find some hotel where we could put up while waiting for the steamer-to come back from Singapore,) we were received by the brethren and sisters of the American Baptist Mission with a c have been very hard to find in either place,) but we must go to their houses and share their hospitality. 'I was a stranger and they took me in.' Took me in when I was weak and feeble, hardly able to stand upon my feet, and with loving kindness and tender-care they ministered to my wants, and did all they could for my restoration. My own mother or sister could not have been kinder than were Mrs. Bennett, of Rangoon, and Mrs. Haswell, of Maulmain. But, indeed, all the brethren and sisters of the missions in both places did everything in their power to hilp me, and make our stay pleasant. May He who has said that even 'a cup of water 'given' because ye belong to Christ' shall not be without its reward, remember these dear brethren and sisters for all the kindness they showed to the weak and feeble stranger who so unexpectedly apdear brethren and sisters for all the kindness they showed to the weak and feeble stranger who so unexpectedly appeared among them! I went about as I was able, and wa delighted to find myself amid scenes so deeply interesting that read of Burmah and of the great work which Go had wrought in that land by the honored instrumentality of Dr. Judson and his associates and successors. An had wrought in that land by the honored instrumentality of Dr. Judson and his associates and successors. And here I was in their very midst, to see and rejoice with them in the good which had been accomplished. My soul was refreshed and encouraged by what I witnessed:

"The brethren of that mission seem to have an humble view of the results of their own labors; but to one coming the I will replace set and fewale avalence entering. from India, where caste and female exclusion especially

from India, where caste and female exclusion especially offer such obstacles to the success of missionary operations, the results of Christian toil in Barmah seem great indeed. Good sized congregations and self-supporting churches and ordsined native pastors, with all their accompaniments, impress the beholder with the conviction that Christianity has gained a position among the people of that land which it has not yet obtained elsewhere in the East. "May the Good of their fathers make them a thousand fold more than they are, and bless them as at this day!" I wish I were able to write more fully of what I saw there, but to this I am not now equal, being still very far from strong, and my eyes easily tired out with any effort of this sort. I hope to do the subject more justice at some future time. A great and good and truly spiritat some future time. A great and good and truly all work has been wrought in Burmah by the united of our Baptist brethren, and it is the privilege an of our Baptist brethren, and it is the privilege and duty of Christian men of every denomination to acknowledge that work, and bless God for it. Of course I visited the "grave of Mrs. Judson," and at that hallowed spot mingled my tears with the many which have been shed there in memory of the sufferings and devotion of that noble missionary lady who sleeps beneath 'the hopia tree' on the margin of that bright ocean beneath whose waves her worthy husband sank to his rest. By the Lord's blessing I was able to be back in time to preside at our annual meeting. It opened on the 4th of February at Bareilly All the brethren save one were present. We had a busy meeting. It opened on the 4th of February at Bareilly All the brethren save one were present. We had a busy and harmonious session. The Rev. Mr. Pearson, of the Wesleyan Bengal Mission, was a visitor with us, and seemed greatly to enjoy our annual gathering. We are now all looking forward to our next annual meeting, when we hope to hail one of our beloved bishops in our midst, and to see our missions regularly organized into an annual Conference of our Church.

MISSIONARY CONCERT .- A preacher in charge of one of our city congregations was saying to us that they were falling in with the recomendation of the General Conference in relation to devoting the first regular prayer meeting in the month to a "concert of prayer" for missions. We shall be glad to learn that this meeting comes quickly into observance in all our churches.

REV. DR. TRIMBLE -Our letters from Brother Trim ble show that he is fully engaged to hold miss meetings during the months of July and August.

MR. EDITOR :- At a meeting of the District Stewards of Burlington District, Vermont Conference, held at Middlebury, June 15, 1864, the following Preamble and Res olutions were adopted almost unanimously, there being but two votes in the negative, both from the border of another District. The Preamble and Resolutions were ordered to be forwarded for publication:

Whereas, Many of the members of the original Ver-mont Conference have for several years made various efforts to secure the transfer and permanent union with claimed as a part of Troy Conference, annough any may have been as often assured that such a transfer, at least of the Burlington District, would be against the feelings and wishes of its preachors and laymen generally; and Whereas, This territory was transferred by the General Whereas, This territory was transferred by the General Conference of 1860, notwithstanding the Troy Conference

had, at two of its sessions, passed resolutions almost unanimously protesting against any such dismemberment and also against the protest of a thousand members of the church on this District, sent to that General Conference during its session; and
Whereas, This attempt to establish such an unnature

union, by the experiment of the past four years, has no only failed to secure a concurrence, or willing submission of this District to the arrangement, but, on the contrary has caused an intense dissatisfaction, which has been kep from rising into revolt only by the hope that the General Conference of 1864 would correct the error; and Whereas, This hope has been defeated by the persi

efforts of members of the original Vermont Conference and by measures adopted by them at their last session and by their delegation at the General Conference of 1860

and by measures adopted by them at their last session, and by their delegation at the General Conference of 1864, which has seemed to us unjustifiable,—therefore, Resolved, 1. That the action of the General Conference of 1860, in transferring this District, and of the General Conference of 1864, in attempting to bind it to the Vermont Conference for another term of four years, against the almost unanimous wishes and repeated protests of its preachers and laymen, and against the unanimous resolution of the Troy Conference of 1861, is, in our opinion, a violation of the rights of the District, contrary to the constitutional principles of our church, unprecedented in its library and if uncorrected, would establish a precedent hazardous to our nature years of the last General Conference has had a tendency to provoke a strong antipathy toward those which has from a first been so unsatisfactory to us, and which was reddered far more offensive by the arrogance of measures adopted at the last seasion of the Vermont Concerence, in denying us the privilege of one delegate to rep-

which was sentered at the last session of the Vermont Conmeasures adopted at the last session of the Vermont Concitence, in denying as the privilege of one delegate to represent our views, as well as by the character of the efforts
of their delegation at the General Conference.

3. That, in our opinion, all the attempts to establish a
congenial union of this District with the Vermont Conference are at least premature, and all hope of the quiet
submission of the brethren of this District to the arrangement must be vain. Therefore

Resolved, 4. That we are strenuously opposed to having
any session of the Vermont Conference held on this District during the next four years.

5. That we more than ever firmly protest against the
appointment upon this District, during the next four

5. That we more than ever firmly protest against the appointment upon this District, during the next four years, of any preacher from the eastern districts of the Vermont Conference, or of any other preacher who may be in favor of the present Conference boundary lines, with the respectful assurance to the Bishops who may preside at the next four sessions of the Vermont Conference that such appointments would be unsatisfactory and hazardous to the peace of the District.

6. That upon the above terms only we may hope for the continuance of peace and loyalty to the nominal union of this District with the Vermont Conference during the next four years, and that, painful as the circumstances are, yet, for our love of the church of our choice, if these

are, yet, for our love of the church of our choice, if the union for the time, though it be like serving in bondage for another quadrennial term, and recommend that our preachers consent to receive their appointments from the Bishops presiding at the sessions of the Vermont Conference, and make their report at those sessions until the next General Conference shall have the opportunity to do us and the church the justice which we have a right to expect.

Num. A. Burnett, Secretary.

Rutland. Vt., June 20, 1864.

CAN WE PAY OUR CHURCH DEBT?

Suppose the present generation had to commence where their fathers began, and had no church, would they remain destitute and not build a church? Or would they inaugurate measures immediately to build, as their fathers did, and get out their subscription papers? No doubt the latter would be the course. Why then may you not adopt a plan to extinguish the debt on your church and rapidly run it down to a cipher? It would be a credit to you, and an important means of doing good in the entire comrun it down to a cipher? It would be a credit to you, and an important means of doing good in the entire community in which you dwell; it would enable you to reduce your church sittings, and thereby bring to the gates of Zion a larger number of attentive hearers, and a larger number of souls to the kingdom of heaven. The time has come in which to pay church debts by a rapid movement rather than by a gradual process. Although there has been a large increase of expense for articles of family consumption, the increase of compensation for labor has gone up still more, and now is the time to do liberal things financially for the moral and spiritual welfare of the people, by the payment of church debts. How shall we do it, what is the plan? Suppose your debt is \$1,000, or \$8,000, more or less, divide it into shares of \$10.00 each, and get the shares taken, and let every one pay the interest on the amount taken from a given time, with twelve

A GOOD TIME AT WINCHENDON.

A cordial invitation from Bro. Best brought me over to Winchenden on Thursday last. The occasion was the dedication of a new parsonage, a "house-warming," I think they called it. One would think, to be sure, that which our planet depends.

Arriving about four o'clock in the afternoon, I found

Arriving about four o'clock in the atternoon, I tound the new parsonage, a good, substantial and handsome frame house, two stories high, standing on the site of the old one, painted white, with pleasant grounds around it, and a delightful outlook. It was so full of the good ladies of the parish, that I could hardly for awhile ascerladies of the parish, that I could hardly for awhile ascer-tain the internal appointments; but after a little shrewd management, I made a satisfactory tour of the rooms, and I found everything as it should be, from garret to cel-lar; an excellent, well arranged and most desirable resi-dence for the pastor, well furnished, and everything so neatly arranged as to speak well for both the liberality of the people and the good taste of the presiding genius of the household.

the people and the good taste of the presiding genius of the household.

In the evening, though the house was full before, there came nearly three times as many more, and there was still room enough, which shows that the house is constructed on strictly scientific principles. There was a band of music which discoursed entertainingly at intervals; there was plenty of social enjoyment; there were literary exercises by the young ladies, which were of a high order; there were some pleasant jokes about "the best baby," also about some other best things, such as the best preacher, and his still better half; there was a rambling speech by a gentleman from abroad, a prayer by the pastor, and an agreeable and profitable time all round.

The friends at Winchendon deserve much credit for their enterprise and their sensible views of things. I am The friends at Winchendon deserve much credit for their enterprise and their sensible views of things. I am glad to report that the society under the pastorate of Bro. Best is enjoying a good degree of prosperity, both temporal and spiritual. Winchendon is a thriving town, and furnishes an interesting field of labor.

Fitchburg, June 25.

G. M. Steele.

CLERGYMEN'S SALARIES.

If gold is the standard, where are we now in compar son with three years ago, when paper was as good as gold and gold no better than paper? Now prices have gone up more than one hundred per cent, and more than sixty per cent. since two years ago; but men that work on sale per cent. since two years ago; but men that work on salaries cannot expect a rise in wages in proportion to the rise in clothing and articles of family consumption, and yet every man will feel that he must have his pay increased, or have his face brought to the grindstone without the possibility of preventing a contact, which is of course a depressing affair. The feeling expressed above is as largely participated in by the ministry as by any class of men, for the very good reason that their work requires cheerfulness and a heart to speak words of courage to others, which a man is poorly prepared to do if he is oppressed by inability to meet the demands made upon him, and if he can give nothing to benevolent objects in which he feels an interest in common with his brethren. Societies, knowing and feeling the facts in the case, have reported an advance in the means of support from ten to forty per cent. This is as it should be; it now only remains that the claims be promptly and seasonably met, which honorable and Christian men will see to as a matter of religious duty. It is slavery for a man to work without pay; it is a mitigation for one to work upon part without pay; it is a mitigation for one to work upon part pay; it is freedom to work on full pay, and still better to be able to save a little.

CEPHAS.

THE U. S. CHRISTIAN COMMISSION. There are nearly fifteen thousand wounded soldiers in the hospitals of Washington; each hospital having from three handred to two thousand. The chaplains have much clerical duty to perform, such as the registry of deaths, writing to friends of the deceased, and the care of the mails, and they are therefore able to minister only to the extreme cases. They cannot visit from cot to cot, especially in the larger hospitals.

the mails, and they are therefore able to minister only to the extreme cases. They cannot visit from cot to cot, especially in the larger hospitals.

The Christian Commission seeks to supplement their work. One or more delegates are assigned to each hospital. They visit every man and speak a word of cheer, and, where circumstances allow, speak to them of their spiritual interests. They find many Christians to encourage, many auxious souls to direct to the Lamb of God, some of whom go and are healed. They find but very few who do not lend a ready ear. In most cases, there is an eagerness to listen that is surprising. They carry the few who do not lend a ready ear. In most cases, there is an engerness to listen that is surprising. They carry the Word of God, and the printed page, and give to all who wish to receive. They also give such comforts as the government or friends do not provide, but always with the consent of the surgeon. They seek to assist the chaplains, not to supersede them, working under their direction, and in all instances do they have their hearty assent and welcome. These devoted men rejoice in the aid the Commission renders them in their work. The same wel-Commission renders them in their work. The same welcome is also received from the surgeons. The soldiers recognize the badge as one they saw when first wounded, and often do they exclaim, "God bless the Christian Commission; they saved my life." Many refer to its

Will not the churches of the North pray that the Lord will continue to bless these labors, as he is now doing? Let them pray as well as send all supplies needed for the sick and the suffering. This is but a small return for what they have suffered, and must still suffer for us, and

DR. RAYMOND AND THE WILBRAHAM

The following Resolutions were unanimously adopted at a meeting of the Trustees of the Wesleyan Academy held June 28th, 1864, on the presentation of the resigns tion of Dr. M. Raymond as Principal:

Resolved, That, in accepting the resignation of Dr. Raymond as Principal of the Wesleyan Academy, we do so with a deep sense of the loss we sustain as the guardians of its interests, and also of the grave and important responsibility imposed upon us thereby of providing a unitable successor. esponsibility imposed upon us thereby of providing a uitable successor. Resolved, That the long continued, faithful and efficient ervices of Dr. Raymond, both as teacher and especially

as Principal of this Academy, entitle him to the warmest admiration and gratitude of our church and of the com-munity, as well as of the trustees and special patrons and of the institution.

oed, That, in his removal to a new and distributed. Resolved, That, in his removal to a new field of labor, he will go accompanied and followed with the earnest affection, prayers and benedictions of his numerous attached friends in and out of this institution, and

merous attached friends in and out of this institution, and most cordially commended to the hearty fellowship of the community with whom he will labor, and to whose welfare he will devote successively his accumulated weight or wisdom and energy as a minister and teacher.

Resolved, That these Resolutions be published in Zion's

Christian Advocate and Journal, and the

WM. RICE, Secretary.

LETTER FROM WISCONSIN. MR. EDITOR :- Next to the avershow of Jeff Davis' Confederacy of iniquity and all minor systems of wicked-Confederacy of iniquity confederacy of iniquity consess, we are desirally refreshing rains upon our parched golds. The dust has been hardly laid for six weeks. Crops in this State must necessarily be light. With grass, the day of redemption is already past, and a few days more must determine the fate of our fields of pale and sickly grains.

The doings of the late General Conference are well reeived by our people generally. Much gratification is expressed, that slavery, that foul disturber of the peace of the church, and would-be assassin of the nation, receiving his just doom, has been " cast into outer darkness " forever. May the civil government soon "bury his blood-bloated remains in a bottomless grave, and invite the wor'd to hold a jubilee at his funeral." A variety of opinions prevails respecting the practical workings of the extension of the term of ministerial service. Some anticipate more changes at the close of the first year than heretofore But the many think it will stimulate preachers to acquire higher qualifications for their responsible work, and that the final result must be beneficial to the ministry, the church and the cause. Among the advocates of Lay Representation, some regrets are expressed that nothing nore decisive was accomplished towards reaching the desired object. But many of these brethren are among the most devoted and useful members of our church, and exhibit a noble spirit of loyalty and a stimulating hope of

Wisconsin has a kind of mongrel State Sunday School institution of rather indescribable dimensions and undefined objects. It has just closed its annual session he this year in the city of Janesville. It was largely attended; many of the exercises were of a highly interesting character; and, on the whole, it can hardly fail to give a fresh impulse to the cause throughout the State. New York, probably, in view of the prevailing drought, sent out one of her "Wells," which kept up a constant musical bub bling. Bubbles, however, are not always sure indications

run dry." The nomination of President Lincoln for re election was anticipated, and is more than satisfactory to the great nass of truly loyal people. Of his re-election there can be no reasonable doubt. But many of us cannot but deeply regret what seems to us a serious lamentable defect in the Baltimore "platform." A similar one has long been regretted in the Constitution of the United States How strange that such a body of men, in such a place on such an occasion, and at such a time, should have forgotten God, or failed to recognize his guiding hand in the affairs of our nation. How strange that in all their searchings for foundations upon which to rest our hopes of success in this terrible bloody conflict, God is not discovered, nor our dependence upon his blessings acknowledged! Why is this? Were there God-fearing men in

months in which to pay the principal, the subscription being so written as to legally embrace these items of obligation, and the thing is done. Our friends in trade can but be liberal, as there has been a rising market for three years, and of course their profits have been larger, as goods could not be bought for the three years past without realizing a gain beyond an ordinary percentage of profits. There is no class of men that feel the high prices so much as those who have worked on a salary and have had no addition to their salary for three years past until perhaps of late; but these are few. Let very one do according as he has been prospered, and the God of providence will prosper you per more.

they acknowledge God, or respect the Christian faith?

Ye statesmen! ye leaders in the political affairs of our gifts of intellect. Genius may attract an admiring crowd, but what is gained to the church and to the Master, if they are not converted?

The membership also should bring their social natures under the refining influence of religion, and then exert it among the people with an eye single to their galaxy for three years past until perhaps of late; but their salary for three years past until perhaps of late; but there are gifts of intellect. Genius may attract an admiring gifts of intellect. The converted?

The membership also should bring their social natures under the refining influence of religion, and then exert it among the people with an eye single to the glory of Christ. The active social world not only keeps the unconverted away from the unsocial church, but actually draws many from such a church is of intellect. Genius may attract an admiring gifts of intellect. Genius may attract an admiring gifts o her dark and guilty vallies! to their transparent loyal skeletons in her infernal dungeons! to their crape-clad mothers walking our streets and sitting in sadness in our mes! and through these arguments, we demand an ac knowledged allegiance to the government and the God of heaven! Listen to these appeals, as borne to your ears upon the sighs and wailings of heroic, God fearing

vidowed mothers and fatherless children ! We hope for final success, the return of our sons from the field of strife, and the dawnings of a permaner peace, when the nation shall present a clean record to th righteous Governor of the universe. We wish to giv leaders the full support of all our energies, praye and faith, and that without a chilling doubt of their ag proval by Him who holds in his hands the destinies ations. We are in a strait. Heaven help us! Beloit, Wis., June 20, C. D. PILLSBURY.

Zion's Berald.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1864.

THE SOCIAL POWER OF THE CHURCH. Christ's mission into this world was "to seek and to save the lost." The church is called to engage in the same work. We regard it as the great and ap propriate work of every true Christian, both lay and clerical, male and female, to "win souls" to Christ. To every young convert the language of Christ is, "Go work in my vineyard." That work is "winning souls" for the Master's service. Not only does the command of Christ, externally, direct his energies to that service, but the spirit of Christ in his heart powerfully constrains him to engage in this work. He realizes what the poet sings,

"The love of Christ doth me constrai To seek the wandering souls of men

All the power which can be legitimately brought into this work should be faithfully and earnestly em

ployed for this purpose. As social beings, all men can be powerfully in fluenced through their social nature. This is emphati ically true of childhood and youth, the most favor able period for winning souls to Christ. An instinctive, spontaneous, and irrepressible desire for society. for fellowship and social intercourse one with another begins early in the child, and glows and burns in the heart of every youth; and with most persons it continues through life, though with slight abateme from the power of habit, during the infirmities of age. God has made it a pleasure for us to communicate the knowledge we have gained, to interchange ou thoughts with one another, and our sympathies with kindred spirits. These facts are too patent before the eyes of all, and too well established in the consciousless of each, to require any further proof. This social element may be either the strength or the weakness of ur nature, according to the use we make of it, or the influences to which we surrender it. There can be no doubt that God designed it for our strength; it be comes our weakness only by perversion and abuse.

By virtue of this social nature we are capable no only of being influenced by others, but also of influencing others in turn. We give, as well as receive influence. By it we can lead or be led, draw or be drawn, either way, up or down, right or wrong. This is a talent committed to each, with the solemn injunction, "Occupy till I come." As a power, given mor especially to the heart, for the purposes of influencin others, it is not inferior to the gifts of intellect; it often far superior to them. It is not uncommon to find persons of only ordinary intellectual endowments, far excelling in social influence their intellectual supe riors. While it is capable of indefinite improvement

and of the very highest degree of cultivation, we esteem it the greatest power for doing good which God has committed to society. It goes directly through the sympathies to the heart, and gains its cause while the intellect is getting ready to construct a syllogism, the logical force of which might be entirely lost for want of power in the recipient to perceive its

Before leaving this point, we wish to affirm our se rious and thoroughly settled conviction that every professing Christian has a mighty social power for do ng good, for winning souls to Christ; which power, wever, to an alarming extent, is not brought and insecrated to the service of Christ, but, like the alent of the wicked and slothful servant, lies perverted or buried in the earth. In regard to its use the Master might with great emphasis and truthful ness say to many of us, "Thou wicked and slothful ervant." For winning souls to the Lord Jesus, and for building them up in the holy faith of the gospel, the Christian church in general and the Methodist church in particular, has in reserve an immens power which she does not devote to this purpose This ought at once to be brought into the fullest and most successful operation. We ask all our readers to turn their minds to this subject, giving it patient thought, careful and prayerful attention.

While the church is comparatively asleep and negectful of this powerful agency, the enemy of al righteourness is using it with amazing success in lead ing souls astray, and drawning them in perdition The children of this world are wiser in their gener ation than the children of light." They see the relative importance of the social nature, and bring all the appliances of their infernal skill to bear upon it. They study it as a science; they experiment upon it for the purpose of perfecting the art of leading men and women astray from the narrow path of virtue nto the broad highways of vice. Can there be any intelligent person in the church who is ignorant this fact? There may be some, who live in the quie seclusion of country towns, where none of these facts force themselves upon their attention. But these things are true. While the church is laboring with the intellect and conscience of the people, especially of the youth, to instil into them the doctrines of th gospel, neglecting as they do too much their social nature, the wicked world is winning them out of our hands, through their social impulses and against their copylictions, to the paths and practices of sin. Do you say this is false? We only wish it were false but it is too true. Just look around you, into society in your immediate vicinity, your neighborhood, village, or town, and see if there is not too much evi-

lence of this truth everywhere. How are the ranks of intemperance recruited and kept so full? Is it not mainly by the "social" glass? Are not the strongholds of virtue ultimately carried by a disguised enemy, who stealthily ap proaches the unwary through the unguarded avenue f social influence? Why was Lord Chesterfield i one sense the most dangerous man in all England? Because he excelled all others socially in the "art of pleasing." Why does the professional libertine tudy and put on all the accomplishments of the social art?" The answer is obvious. Strong, and subtle, and successful as this social influence is to lead astray when exerted by wicked and designing men t might become equally powerful for good in the hands of a devoted, active, and faithful church With the intellect and conscience of the people of our side, with the blessing of God on our earnes exertions, the church ought to be able not only keep her youth from going astray, but to counteract the efforts of wicked men, and pluck even sinner

from the grasp of the destroyer. The ministry should not confine their efforts to the pulpit, however able and brilliant their performances may be in that department of Christian labor. The should be eminently social. There is a great field of usefulness for them out of the pulpit, if they will condescend to enter it. By bringing their social powers to bear upon the social nature of their flock in the legitimate work of pastoral visiting, they can nost effectually "prepare the way of the Lord." By thus winning the hearts of the people, they will increase the efficiency of their pulpit labors more

back again to the weak and beggarly elements of the

and give her a heart to use it aright, for the conversion and salvation of souls!

each others' houses, or places of business, and friends who thought of them and cared for them; a thing which human nature still delights to know. They were mutual helpers to each other. As they gave, so they received, cheering encouragement and onsolation. The soul that watered others was watered itself, and ever realized that it was "more blessed to give than to receive." Thus they stood firm in the midst of persecution. God was well pleased with them, as he will be with all who dare to imitate their spirit and follow their example. "They shall be mine," said Jehovah, "when I make up my jewels, and I will spare them as a father spareth his own son that serveth him." Mark this lear reader, that God says this of them simply because they were religiously social, and not only "thought upon his name" but "spake often one to another." Then the outside world labored in vain to break their ranks, divide them, or draw them away. Let the church resume the use of that same too much neglected power, and similar results would again

Dr. RAYMOND'S SUCCESSOR .- In the temporary bsence of our worthy editor, in Indiana, the Trustee of Wilbraham Academy have taken the liberty to elect him Principal of that institution. Without any positive knowledge on the subject, it may neverthe less not be improper for us to express the opinion that he will decline the honor. We understand that Dr. Raymond enters upon his

new duties the present week.

JULY SUBSCRIPTIONS .- A few brethren are reponding to our call for "a thousand more;" but where are the many? It is really a matter of selfinterest to all old subscribers. Unless the list is invigorous action can only secure us from the latter

THE HERALD WITH THE SOLDIERS .- The following extract of a letter received by us last week is good enough to print. May God bless this soldier boy, and return him in safety to his dear old home : "I enclose and send you \$2.00 for Zion's Herald for one year, which please send to my address. I used to read it at home, and my parents take it now, but they like it as well as I do, and I would rather they would keep it and get the benefit of it, and their to sustain it, and send as many papers as they can to the soldiers, among whom it is a treat.

NEGLECT OF PUBLIC WORSHIP .- The article on the subject of neglecting Public Worship and the means of Grace, by Rev. W. A. Braman, was read recently in the Boston Preachers' Meeting, and its publication in the Herald requested. We hope all our readers will carefully peruse it. The evil mentioned is becoming alarmingly prevalent in New England as well

THE UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER .- Such a title is certainly suggestive of the "good time coming," and the immense sale of these useful articles indicates that it is not far distant. But this " Universa Clothes Wringer" is really considered a superior article by hotel keepers and others who have had most occasion to experiment with different kinds. The rollers being governed by cogs, there is much les wear to the clothes than in the ordinary machines Geo. H. Hood, 76 Water Street, is the Boston agent

THE BOSTON DIRECTORY, published by Adams ampson & Co, 91 Washington Street, is already ssued, with its usual amount of comprehensive and mportant matter. The work being so long in the hands of the same publishers, gives them increased facilities for securing accuracy. Price, \$2.50.

HOPE GOLD COMPANY .- The attention of parties concerned is called to the advertisement of the above company in another column. The names among the Trustees of John Evans, governor of Colorado Terri tory, and a member of our church, and Hon. S. G Arnold, of Providence, R. I., give the company an assurance of character and responsibility.

LITERARY NOTICES.

ZENOPHON'S ANABASIS, THE FIRST THREE BOOKS, with explanatory Notes, etc. By James R Boise, Professor in the University of Michigan. New York: D. Appleton & Co.; Boston: Crosby & Nichols. Professor Boise is one of the best Greek scholars in this country. He has joined to a knowledge of the Greek language, a knowledge of the geography and topography of Greece, by a personal observation. His other text books are justly popular, and this must become so. It contains a copious vocabulary, and references to various Greek grammars. A COMMENTARY ON THE GOSPELS OF MATTHEW

AND MARK, CRITICAL, DOCTRINAL, AND HOMILET-ICAL; by Wm. Nast. D.D. Cincinnati: Poe & Hitchcock; Boston: J. P. Magee .- This will be found to be a work of great value, as it is the joint product of great labor and patient study. Dr. Nast possesses rare and extraordinary qualifications for such a task perience the nature, characteristics, and power of that W.-R. W.," O. W. Holmes; "The May system of skepticism. He knows its strong points and ts weak points; its subtle sophistries, and its various methods of propagation. Many of the German people in this country are converts and propagators of this form of infidelity. This form of infidelity the German preachers in America, and in the Fatherland, have to meet when they seek the conversion of their countrymen. To assist the preacher in this work of love, to furnish them with knowledge, weapons, and arguments to meet the objections against evangelical religion which would be everywhere thrown into their way, he prepared this commentary. It was first published in numbers, in the German language. It was carried to the old country, and received from the ablest German critics such favorable and flattering notices, such commendation for thoroughness a ability on both sides of the Atlantic, that an edition in the English language was earnestly called for. This neat, royal octavo volume of 760 pages is an answer to that call. This, however, is not a mere trans

labor which the Introduction alone must have cost the author. The same amount of painstaking labor Let us never forget that the social nature, espec- is evinced in the body of the work. While he evi ially of the young, and generally of all, needs and dently has a well-thought-out opinion of his own on all demands some gratification. For this kind of nour-ishment there is often hungering and thirsting, and self of the thoughts and language of others when i longings for genial influences, not easy to resist or to will better serve his purpose, always giving due cred bear. If the church is prompt to supply this natural it. He never evades a difficulty, but bravely marche and imperative demand, the people will be satisfied, up to the front and meets it fairly. Honest and thor and cheerfully remain around her altars. If the oughly in earnest, he is free from cant, and meets all church fail in this important duty, the keen, practised opponents in a liberal, catholic spirit. It ought no eye of the world will quickly discover the fact, and to be regarded as a sectarian work, but as a valuable also the means of drawing the people far away from her saving influence. May the Lord open the eyes If compelled to dissent sometimes from his conclusions of the church to discover this power in a new light, the Christian reader cannot but admire his earnest truth-loving spirit.

LIFE AND TIMES OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, b That power must have been in a proper state of James Parton. 2 vols. New York: Mason, Brothcollivation and in a right mode of exercise, when ers; Boston: Mason & Hamlin.—As a biographer They that feared the Lord spake often one to Mr. Parton needs no praise; his works praise him another, and the Lord hearkened and heard it, and a sufficiently. In Franklin he finds a worthy subject for book of remembrance was kept," etc. That describes his genius. A book that all should read is here fura proper social condition of God's children. They nished in a neat beautiful 12mo. embellished with saw each other often; doubtless went frequently to several fine portraits of Franklin and his relatives It is enough to say that the author, the artist, and spake often one to another." This cheered their the publishers, have done their work well. No boy drooping spirits, made them realize that they had no young man should fail to read this work no; fath should fail to procure it early for his sons.

The same author and publishers have furnish two neat volumes an enlarged edition of LIFE AN TIMES OF AARON BURR. This is the best wor published on the Life and Times of that great, amb tious, bad man. Mr. Parton does him ample justice We should read the work, to learn and avoid hi

AN ELEMENTARY GRAMMAR OF THE FRENC LANGUAGE, on a new and easy method, containing the words most in use, with their pronunciation: de signed expressly for young learners, soldiers, sailors travelers, and all persons who are their own instruc tors. By Illion Constellano. New York: Georg Munroe & Co. : Boston : A. Williams & Co.-We ar much pleased with this little book, and think that its merits are not overstated in the above title. The elementary principles of the French language are made easy by it, and a clue to the correct pronunciation is given, so far as it can be given aside from the living

THE REBELLION IN the UNITED STATES, O War of 1861, being a Complete History of its Ris and Progress; by Mrs. J. Blakeslee Frost. Boston Degen, Estes & Priest .- Among the many histories the war which have been published, this present strong claims for popular favor. It contains a con plete digest of the facts from the beginning of the rebellion to six months after the election of Mr. Lincoln. The gifted authoress tells her story with great earnestness, with regard to the truthfulness of the narrative more than to the graces of style. The publishers have spared no pains to make it acceptable to the public, before which they appear for the first time. If they do as well every time, they need not creased, the price must be raised; and early and fear. There is a kind of witchery about the book to see it is to desire it.

THE FOOT OF THE CROSS, and the Blessings ound there. By Octavius Winslow, D.D. New York: Carters. 1864. For sale by Gould & Lincoln.-This book contains the substance of several sermons on the central theme of Christianity. They are practical, instructive, and consolatory. author seems to have peculiar power to explain and unfold the inner life which the gospel inspires.

THE FERRY BOY AND THE FINANCIER, by they would keep it and get the benefit of it, and their neighbors also, than deprive them of it by sending theirs to me, as they would gladly do. I can't get along without it, and don't feel disposed to. And how any one in the North, who has ever taken the paper, and the is to soldiers a mystery. Tell

SPECTACLES FOR THE YOUNG EYES-Zurich, by Sarah W. Lardner. Third thousand. Boston Walker, Wise & Co. This is a series of well written narratives and stories, in a style to interest, and in-

LIGHT IN DARKNESS, or Christ Discerned in His True Character, by a Unitarian. 16mo. Cloth. Boston: Gould & Lincoln.-This is a very well writ ten little book in a style which everywhere betrays the hand of a finished scholar. But the story is mor interesting than the style. It gives an account of the experience of one who from a boy grew up Unitarian, and at last saw his way out of it into Trini tarianism.

s Relation to Domestic Life, by Jeremiah Champlin, D.D. Boston: Gould & Lincoln .- As the title imports, this is a devotional work, designed to prepare he mind and heart to understand and appreciate the acrament of the Lord's Supper. It is interspersed with appropriate hymns and devotional poetry.

THE BURDEN OF THE SOUTH, is the title of a new volume of poems by Sennoia Rubek. They consist of a collection of poems on slavery, grave humorous, didactic, and satirical. Published by Sverardus Warner, New York.

THE RAILWAY ANECDOTE BOOK .- New York D. Appleton & Co.; Boston: Crosby, Nichols & Co. -This is an amusing book for the rail cars, calculated to promote good digestion, if they stop long enough to allow one to eat. The type is fine, but the mirth and wit are finer.

THE ECLECTIC MAGAZINE, for July, is received com the publishers, with a fine steel plate engraving of Benjamin Franklin, and twenty-two well selected articles from the Foreign Quarterlies, mostly of solid character, and valuable.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE. We are in receipt of this magazine for June. Its contents are, "Tony "Life of Sir W. Napier," "Chronicles of Carlingford," " Public School report," " Letters from he Principalities," " Cornelius O'Dowd upon Men and Women, and other Things in General," and The Crisis of Parties."

THE LADIES' REPOSITORY, for July, is before us-Dr. Clark bids an editorial farewell to the readers of the Repository, and introduces to them Dr. Wiley, his uccessor in office. Dr. Clark states that the circulation of the Repository is now 34,000, and expresses a desire to see it reach 100,000 before a great while Every Methodist family should take one copy. Try

it for one year. We warrant it will give satisfac THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, for July, begins its four teenth volume. Now is the time to send in subscrip tions for this magazine, which is acknowledged to be the leading literary periodical of America. We give some of the articles with their authors : " Palingene as he set for himself in the plan of this work. He is sis," by H. W. Longfellow; "Glorying in the Goad," a German by birth, was thoroughly educated, after Gail Hamilton; "Saadi," R. W. Emerson; "The the German style, in a German University. He has Return of the Birds," W. C. Bryant; "Mexico," been an honest German rationalist, and knows by ex- G. Reynolds; "Hawthorne," and "In Memory of J paign in Virginia," Carleton. These are less than half of the articles in the present number.

> CHAMBERS' ENCYCLOPEDIA, Part 74, is publishe and for sale by A. Williams & Co. It is a very valu able and instructive publication. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

> GOOD WORDS, for June, has reached this side of the Atlantic. Every one knows the high literary character of this periodical. For sale by A. Williams &

> JULY MAGAZINES -The following have come to hand: Merry's Museum, Missionary Herald, and Monthly Religious Magazine.

BOOKS RECEIVED. The Book for the Nation, published in Philadelphia, by V. S. & A. Martien.

Ohio, June, 1864. DEAR HERALD :- Now that the General Conferen has adjourned, and the church seems so generally to have accepted the various changes made by that body, that all ttention may be drawn to matters and things aroun us; and among those that are worthy of note belongs that to which I promised to attend, viz., the nature and pro ceedings of the Christian Union.

This is a religious association, composed of those who have retired from the Methodist, Presbyterian and other churches, in disgust at the "subserviency" of these latter bodies to the cause of liberty, good government and truth. Its organization was accomplished chiefly by the efforts of Edson B. Olds, (of Fort Warren notoriety,) Virgil Shaw, well known in Ohio, and others of that ilk, ism, sympathy with the exiled Vallandigham, and an entire destitution of sympathy with our Government in its contest with treason and armed rebellion. Two of these are, or were ministers of our own church, whose charac ters were under arrest in the Conferences to which they belonged. Under that arrest, and indeed under suspend ed sentence, from which they have appealed, they have

The names of the delegates to their first Convention as published in their paper, The Christian Witness, is before me. Some of them I recognize as those who have for years persistently endeavored to sow dissension in the charges to which they belonged, on account of slavery, while they have as persistently refused to assist in the support of any minister who could be detected in the "crime" of loving his country and humanity better than slavery. The Convention failed to set forth any "articles of Faith," any doctrine, or any well-developed system of church government, unless the following, under the last head, may be taken as a guide:

"6. That all authority in the government of the con "6. That all authority in the government of the congregation or church proceeds under Christ, their only Head, from the body of the people, among whom there is originally no distinction of class or order.

"7. That such organizations within the kingdom of Christ are wholly spiritual in their sphere of action, that they are not of this world," and have nothing to do with merely secular affairs, nor are they subject to any secular control or dominion whatever.

"8. That the least possible interference with Christian liberty of thought and action, the better it will be for the normal development of Christian ideas and life."

These are these set forth by Rey, J. F. Given, the

These are theses set forth by Rev. J. F. Given, the leading mind in the "Union," and formerly a member of the Ohio Conference, a man whose talents and industry might have led him to high positions in our church, bu for his unfortunate idolatry of that system which has led

others to their ruin, and our government itself to distress and almost to dismemberment. To show the spirit o this man, let me quote a few paragraphs from his paper Noticing the election of Dr. Crary to the editorship o the Central, he says: "Dr. C. was an original abolitionist of the wildest type;" at which announcement the Christian Union threw up holy hands in horror, and prophecied the overthrow of our church and the apotheosis f Given the Seer. Again. Of the General Assembly at Newark, he says

"On the second day of their session a motion was intro duced recommending the observance of a day of humilis tion and prayer by the Assembly with reference to nation all affairs. But some members thought such an appointment would produce a bad effect on the money market in Europe, as a vessel was about leaving, and also tend to depress the feelings of Mr. Lincoln, and they therefore got the motion changed from fasting and prayer to feasting and thanksgiving."

Agan:

"For ourselves, we never supposed that the pious pretences of the leaders in our unhappy public affairs were
anything more than hocus pocus, by which they sought,
with the concurrence of fanatics and hypocrites in the
high places of the churches, to delude the religious sentiments of the people, and engage them in the support of
their political schemes. We have more than once declared our belief that the ruling spirit of the times is a
conceited vanity of mind, which spurns the Bible and the
laws of the country, and holds to a higher law of its own
invention as its guide in morals and politics. How could invention as its guide in morals and politics. How could we expect men actuated by such infidel transcendentalism to be honestly mindful of the forms of piety? Such per-sons may wear religion as a masque when they go before he public, but in the more private relations and transa-ions of life it will be laid aside as an incumbrance."

Again: Of the General Conference: "On the fourth day of the session the hishons deliver "On the fourth day of the session the bishops delivered their quadrennial address, from which we make the following extracts on all the important questions of the times. It seems a little singular that they should say that the church "utterly ignored all partiesan political platforms." The good bishops are monstrously mistaken, or else the issues made by the two political parties in the country for the last four years have been issues between loyally and disloyally. Can this be the meaning of the bishops? That the Methodist Episcopal Church, in all its ecclesiastical actions has been wholly with one of the political parties is a matter of the most glaring notoriety, and even of boasting on her own part. And that this has been true to such an extent as to alienate thousands in all sections of the land, of as good citizens and as good Christians as the country contains, is a fact which we supposed was not unknown to any person of intelligence."

Read the following notice of the war, and any child can tell the animus of the writer. It sounds vastly like the Enquirer of Cincinnati, or Richmond, or any other

THE WAR .- After two weeks of dreadful carnage the two armies in Virginia are just about where they were when the struggle begun. Many foolish rumors and dis-patches have been published which nobody ought ever to patches have been published which nobody ought ever thave been weak enough to credit, and which have been partially corrected by subsequent information. But we are still a great way from the truth in our humble judgment, in relation to operations in Virginia. Lee's communications have not been cut, and he can mass men more rapidly than Grant, because he is nearer his source of supply. And besides there will be undoubtedly a general rising of the people in the South to rush to the defense of their capital. Two weeks of delay have given ample time for this, and Grant may yet find that "On to Richmond" is an impressionally undertaking. nond" is an impracticable undertaking. But the issue in the hands of the Almighty Ruler of men, and it is not easy to predict further results from the natural circumstances of the case. May a merciful God help the victims of the cruel strife!

And it is by such passages as these that we find disclosed the theory of the new church. But to understand the thing more plainly, let me give you one more extract from the proceedings of one of the congregations of this church, as follows :

" Whereas, We believe that political preaching, or th "Whereas, We believe that pointeal preaching, or the preaching of politics, has been the cause of much evil and, whereas, we are commanded in the Scriptures to abstain from every appearance of evil, therefore, we prohibit and forbid all political preaching, or political discussions in our religious meetings; and ministers or members in the comments of the comments in our religious meetings; and ministers or mem-eing guilty thereof, shall be dealt with for immoral

By "political preaching or political discussions" is to be understood preaching or discussing the questions or subjects of loyalty or slavery. These men are not so sensitive on any other subject. Indeed, I know of a case in which one of these peace men voted deliberately that it was not an "immorality" to tell a falsehood.

Such samples as these of this new Christian Union might true spirit and purpose. It affords a home and congenial associations for hundreds in the West who will never take fight for any cause but that of slavery. We can only that God wift furnish a speedy exit from our midst of all

THE LEXINGTON HOUSE.

It was our pleasure to attend the reception at the opening of this house, given by Dr. Dio Lewis, on the evening f Monday, June 27th. Dr. Lewis has recently purcha the place, and purposes to make it an institution to benefit remedy than drugs and medicine; his treatment is cleaniness, a proper diet, and physical exercise.

Every candid physician will admit, that in very eases, medicine is of no more avail than to make the patient think he is taking what will restore him. For the Cumberland. The Louisville Journal says that an avercure, they depend on the diet, and suitable remedies aside Dr. Lewis discards poisonous drugs, and permits Na-

ture, that best of all physicians, to perform the cure, giv-

ing her every opportunity. The patients are not put upon prison diet, but have their food of the best quality, a pleasng variety, and a sufficiency. He makes it a study to keep the mind free from harassing and unnecessary care. This is accomplished by afording an endless variety of healthful, innocent as ments. Here all can enjoy themselves, according to their respective temperaments and tastes; the most sedate have

can be vivacious still. Too much cannot be said in praise of this eminently philanthropic movement. Dr. Lewis has already done ense amount of good in relieving sufferers. name is known in all parts of America and much of Eu-rope, as a public benefactor. We wish him unbounded success in this, his newly inaugurated, but long meditated

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE. We clip the following from the Lynn Weekly Repo

The religious interest to which we alluded last week in St. Paul's Church in this city, under the labors of Rev. A. McKeown, is spreading with great and almost unexampled rapidity. It has several interesting and somewhat remarkable features. It began and continues without extra services, at a season of the year when revivals are ishing the \$300 commutation, allowing 60 days for volunteering for one, two or three years, paying \$200, \$300

the greater portion of the Sunday School, several of the officers and teachers, and many others who hitherto have had ttle interest in these things. The meetings are singularly free from excitement, crowds rising up dispassionately and without urging, and going forward to be prayed for At a class meeting held on Tuesday evening, expressly for the recent converts and seekers, some seventy-five were present. We earnestly desire that a work so manifestly of God may extend throughout our-city, and be the means of fortifying many of the young against the temptation's o which they are so greatly exposed."

The Rev. S. Y. Monroe has been transferred from the New Jersey to the Newark Conference, and stationed at Trinity Church, Jersey City, to fill the vacancy occasioned Ladies' Repository.

C. H. Kirkbridge, of New Jersey Conference, were to acompany Bishop Clark to the Colorado Conference, in which they expect to labor. At the recent General Conference of the American Weslevans the Rev. Adam Crooks, of Ohio, was elected

The Rev. A. D. Norton, of Eric Conference, and Rev.

editor of the Wesleyan, in place of the Rev. Cyrus Prin of the publishing department. The Rev. Isaac C. Kimber, of Illinois Conference, died n Danville, Ill., on Saturday, April 2. During the six

months of his ministration in Danville over two hundred souls were converted and added to the church. He was one of the delegates elect to the next General Conference Rev. Edward Estell, of the Ohio Conference, died at Frankfort, Ross County, O., April 2 aged 63 years The Rev. John S. Mitchell, D.D., was appointed at the

late session of the New York East Conference to labor for

the benefit of the people of color in New York city and elsewhere. His labors will be principally in connection with the "National Freedmen's Association." The Troy papers speak in high terms of a lecture recently delivered in that city by the Rev. Dr. Wentworth. The subject was "Social Life in China," on which the doctor's long residence in that country well qualified him

o treat. It was pervaded with a genial humor, and was eceived with hearty applause by a crowded audience. President Lincoln is to be made an LL. D. at the next mencement at Harvard College.

Jacob Strawn, the celebrated Illinois farmer, has offered ntribute \$10,000 to the Christian Commission, provided that \$10,000 more can be raised in Morgan County, where he resides. The challenge has been accepted, and the amount will doubtless be raised.

During the President's late visit to the Army of the Poomac he passed the colored troops in review. As soon as the fact was made known that the tall stranger with Gen. Grant was the President, they began to cheer. Demonstrations of curiosity and joy were manifested all along the lines. The party halted at our advanced works before Petersburg, where the President had a fine view of the city. It is said that he was satisfied with the condition of hings, and confirmed in his confidence in Grant's extra

ordinary qualities as a commander. The eloquent Scotch divine, Rev. Dr. Guthrie, has resigned his pastoral charge, his physicians having forbidden him ever again to officiate in the pulpit or on the

A telegram from Bombay of May 14 says that the Rev. Isidore Lowenthal, a missionary to the Affghans, sent out by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, has been murdered at Peshawur.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

From the War. VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA .- A dispatch from Gen. Grant, datd June 27, reports no operations in front. except from our own guns, which were firing into the railroad bridge at Petersburg from a distance of 2,000 yards. A dispatch from the army dated June 28, stated that our left wing had taken possessiou of the Weldon Railroad 4 miles below Petersburg. Our lines extend nore than 20 miles, beginning with Gen. Butler's position below Fort Darling, and extending southeast across

the Appomattox to the railroad. The cavalry under Gen. Sheridan started from White House for James River, June 25. A rebel force of cavalry and mounted infantry followed him, and at Chickahominy River made an attack upon his rear. Our cavalay had a train six miles long to defend, which they gallantly protected, and every wagon crossed the Chickahominy in safety, and the rebels followed no further. Our loss was

about 125. June 28, Secretary Stanton received a dispatch from General Hunter stating that his expedit tremely successful, and that after a few days' rest his com mand would be ready for service in any direction. From information derived from rebel, and other sources, it is shown that he continued along the Virginiv and Tennessee Railroad from Lynchburg 60 miles west to Salem. destroying bridges, culverts, rebel supplies, etc., and canturing horses, cattle and wagons. While marching the 60 miles he was pursued by a superior force, but after reaching Salem he turned northward to a place of safety. On the 27th ult. the information was received that Gen Wilson's cavalry expedition had reached Burksville Juncion and destroyed the railroad in that vicinity. Here are two roads; one leading west to Lynchburg, where Ger Hunter has been operating, and the other southwest to Danville, so that with the occupation of the road to Weldon by our troops, the railroads to Richmond are all cut. On the 28th ult. he returned. The track was made of strap iron fastened to wooden supports, and the cavalry tore up 20 miles of it, supports and all, piling it together and burning the wood, which warped the iron so as to render it useless, and surprised and captured a locomotive and train of cars. On his return he met a body of rebel cavalry which was waiting to receive him 10 miles below Petersburg. Not being able to break through their lines he fought them all night, the 27th ult. In the meantime an officer reached Gen. Meade's lines and stated the case, when an adequate force was sent to Gen. Wilson's assist

ance, upon which the rebels moved southward. Gen. Palmer, commanded a cavalry expedition into North Carolina. June 24, he was heard from, and had net with unlooked-for success on the Wilmington and North Carolina Railroad, destroying the road, an immense amount of rebel stores, capturing a large number of prisoners and inflicting much other damage.

DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI.-General Sherman reports that on the 27th of June an attack was made on the enemy's position. A diversion was made on each flank of the enemy, and at the same time Gen. McPherson attacked at the southwest end of Kenesaw, and Gen. Thomas at a point about one mile further south. Neither be given ad nauseum; but I think I have shown you its attack succeeded, although the storming parties reached the enemy's works, and captured 200 prisoners. Gens up arms for any government, but that of Richmond, or the Medical Director has since stated that the entire loss will not exceed 1.500 men. Nine days before this battle echo the pious wish lately expressed in Harper's Weekly, a rebel brigade crossed the railroad in Gen. Sherman's rear and burnt five loaded supply trains; two days after this, a cavalry raid destroyed two more trains. The rebel Gen. Forrest is said to be organizing a force for a raid on General Sherman's communications through Tennessee. June 19, three companies of the 54th Virginia Regiment escaped to our lines and are now employed as teamsters and laborers; 800 rebel conscripts escaped from camp near Atlanta, and 600 of them got into our lines. Ira B. and restore invalids to health. He has a much better Tuttle with 4 others, went 14 miles southwest of Atlants, on the 11th ult., and burnt a storehouse containing 50, 000 bushels of corn and a large quantity of bacon. He captured a rebel lieutenant colonel, a captain, a sergeant and others. Tuttle is chief of scouts of the Army of the age of not less than 250 rebel prisonars pass through tha city daily. June 22, the rebels abandoned Kenesaw Mountain and

took a position on the high ground near Marietta. Gens Schofield and Hooker's corps occupied the abandoned works, and the next day the rebels assaulted them, but were repulsed with 300 killed. The rebel Gen. Ewell is reported to have relieved Johnston, the latter going to Richmond.

Congressional.

SENATE.-The bill granting land in aid of a railroad to the Pacific coast via Lake Superior and Puget Sound was passed. The Senate bill for a Pacific railroad via the central route passed. The bill to encourage immigration was passed. The bill to extend the time for the ocation of land warrants has passed. The House bill reserving mineral lands from grants made during the present session has passed; also the Freedman's Bureau bill; the bill extending the provisions of the Pension Act to wives, children, etc., of colored soldiers; a joint resolution requesting the President to appoint a day of Public Humiliation and Prayer for the suppression of the rebellion; the House bill to amend the conscription law, after amending it.

having authority to make appointments, ought to give preference to disabled soldier permanently inju of duty; also a bill amending the conscription law, abolRETAIL PRICE.

INSIDE FANEUIL HALL MARKET.

or \$400 bounty, to correspond with the length of time, and has since been promoted antil he attained the for?' 'Que of Uncle Sam's pups," said he, quite composedly. I had nothing to say." and permitting quotas to be recruited in rebel States; a provision that no witness shall be excluded from United States Courts on account of color; the Senate's amendment prohibiting the coastwise slave trade; the bill in aid of an intercontinental telegraph, with amendments; the Senate joint resolution requesting the President to appoint a day of public humiliation fasting and prayer.

Domestic.

MARYLAND FREE -The Baltimore American of June 27 has an article in reference to the abolition of slavery by the Constitutional Convention, in which it says that "all persons held to service or labor as slaves are hereby declared free." It views that day as one to be looked back upon laden with precious memories. With calm, high satisfaction, but with an overwhelming sense of the immeasurable significance of the act, the people of Maryland look to the future of their State " with hearts full of hope and trust, confident that Providence in its own good time will work out for us a brighter destiny." And while thanking their sister States for encouraging words, they call upon the free country to congratulate with them and the returns of one year ago. join them in the prayer, "God preserve the Commonwealth of Maryland."

ACCEPTED.-June 27. President Lincoln accepted his nomination by the National Union Convention as candidate for the Presidency, in the following letter :

Hon. William Dennison and others, a Committee of the National Union Convention: Gentlemen:—Your letter of the 14th instant, formally ifying me that I have been nominated by the Conven-nyou represent for the Presidency of the United States four years from the fourth of March next, has been received. The nomination is gratefully accepted, as the resolutions of the Convention, called the platform, are

eartily approved.

While the resolution in regard to the supplanting of the State Department and indorsed by the Convention, among the measures and acts of the Executive, will be faithfully maintained so long as the state of facts shall leave that position pertinent and applicable.

I am especially gratified that the soldier and the season were forestern by the Conventions as they forever

man were not forgotten by the Convention, as they forever must and will be remembered by the grateful country for whose salvation they devote their lives.

Thanking you for the kind and complimentary terms in which you have communicated the nomination and other proceedings of the Convention, I subscribe myself

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Secretary Chase has resigned, and the Treasurer's portfolio was offered to Gov. Tod. of Obio : he declined, and on the 1st inst., Senator Wm. Pitt Fessenden, of Maine, his friends urged him to accept, although he feared he was brought about by a difference of opinion between the men was about the same as before the war. President and the Secretary with regard to the appointment of certain officers connected with the Treasury De-partment, and particularly of the leading financial officer of the Government in the city of New York, and that the ecretary was perhaps partially influenced in arriving at his determination by the apparent reluctance of the Committee of Ways and Means in the House of Representatives to authorize the additional taxation which he deemed no more than adequrte to meet the exigencies of the Gov ernment for the ensuing fiscal year.

The Richmond papers say that "the damage done by the Yankees to the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, while not fully ascertained, is reported to be very heavy. Besides the burning of the bridges across Big and Little Otter Rivers and Elk Creek, the track is said to be torn offer Rivers and Els. Creek, the track is said to be torn up for several miles. All the depots between here and Big Lick are burned, and the water tanks destroyed. If these damages be correctly stated it will take some time soldiers there is as much as in any war of which we read. to put the road in running order again."

for President and Vice President, met in Augusta, June | The Alabama was to make extensive repairs. 29. Gov. Conv was nominated for a second term, and Messrs. John. B. Brown, of Portland, and Abner Stetson, were passed endorsing the National Administration, pay- boat which pushed forward to pick him up. ing a just tribute to the heroism of our soldiers and sailors, expressing sympathy for the sorrowing, and pledging support to the bereaved and needy.

The total revenue for the fiscal year ending with June is officially estimated at \$247,858,164, of which \$103,213,-193 is from customs, \$109,000,000 from internal revenue, and \$563,563 from public lands. The remainder is from say further that no part of Schleswig can be ceded to miscellaneous sources. During the last quarter nearly Denmark unless the population consent. It was believed \$20,000,000 was received as premium from sales on gold. that a few days would bring a resumption of hostilities.

purchase of naval supplies, reported by Mr. Hale, shows The Paris Constitutionnel argues that France is free to act that in the matter of contracts for naval supplies last as she thinks fit. The Danish Bank of Copenhagen calls year, government has been grossly defrauded; and that on the government to invoke revolutionary aid, raise forthese frauds could not have been perpetrated without aid eign legions and accept Garibaldi's offer, if war is resumed from those in the employment of the Bureau of Steam | without assistance from England or Sweden. Engineering, the Bureau of Construction, and the Bureau

held in Boston. The sentiment of the meeting was ad- a federal legislative body for regulating the more genera moral question has a right to wield, viz : public opinion system, etc. and legislation." They propose to bring about a closer co-operation between producer and consumer, and secnd, a reduction of the hours which constitute a day's labor. An agent was appointed to devote his whole time to the interests of the working classes, and he will to a certain extent act as a medium through whom large quantities of supplies, such as coal, groceries, provisions, etc., constituted an executive committee, to present at their

constituted an executive committee, to present at their carliest convenience a scheme of organization for a systematic labor reform movement.

An emigrant train, with 354 immigrants, was precipitated from a bridge of the Grand Trunk Railroad into 10 feet of water, on the 29th ult. The cars were piled together in fragments; 87 dead and 80 wounded were taken from the ruins. It was the engineer's duty to stop when he reached the bridge; he has been arrested. The immigrants were going to Wisconsin. The accident took immigrants were going to Wisconsin. The accident took place at St. Hilaire, 19 miles from Montreal, C. E.

Some of the New York city street railroad corporations do not permit colored people in their cars. A few days since, a policeman helped eject the widow of Sergeant Anderson from a car. The Police Commissioners have decided that there is no law to prevent colored people from using the cars. A full board will pass sentence

There were 9,885 births, 8,842 deaths and 3,467 marriages in Connecticut last year. There were 508 more male than female children born, which would seem to confirm the statement that more males than females are born in time of war. There were 2,049 less births and 290 less marriages than 1861, and 99 less deaths than in

been communicated to the Senate by Secretrry Seward. They show that the seamen, firemen and passengers on board the Vanderbilt line of steamers are badly treated; on one occasion a seaman jumped overboard and drowned himself to escape from tyranny. The President, in reply to a resolution of inquiry sent

to the Senate, June 28, stated that whenever any one in spirit and in action.

been harvested in Southern Illinois, and the crop is good. Spring wheat, corn, oats, grass, barley and other crops promised well; rains had come after the farmers began to despair of their crops.

Congress repealed the Gold Bill, on the 1st inst. At noon 277 was bid and 285 asked for gold in New York. the At 4 P. M. the news was received that the Senate had passed an act repealing the gold bill, when quotations went down to 225, 230.

The St. Louis Democrat gives a list of twenty-one radical papers in Missouri that support Lincoln and Johnson. When the list is completed it will comprise about threefourths of the entire press of the State.

The Philadelphia Sanitary Fair closed June 28. It is expected the gross receipts will reach about \$1,000,000.

The Connecticut House of Representatives has passed do very effectually. a Constitutional amendment to allow colored men to

vote, by a vote of 122 to 70. The change of weather last week had a most favorable effect upon the wounded in the hospitals at Washington,

deaths diminishing 60 per cent. The archives of Louisiana have been found buried near

June 30, the President signed and approved the tariff bill. It went into effect, July 1.

Military and Naval.

Brig. General Charles G. Harker, reported mortally wounded in Georgia, graduated at West Point in 1858.

At the commencement of the rebellion he was a 2d lieu
At the commencement of the rebellion he was a 2d lieu-

Jersey. Gen. II. has since died. Brig. Gen. Taylor, Commissary of Subsistence for the

brother of the late Ex-President Taylor. Gen. Rosecrans has ordered two companies of militia to be raised in each county in Missouri to protect their localities from the brutalities of guerrillas. The colored soldiers in Gen. Burnside's corps are un-

affected by the heat. Surgeon Jackson, in charge of the 4th division hospital, reports that on the 21st ult., when they were put in front at Petersburg, only 40 men out of 4,000 were unfit for duty. Within the fortnight, ending June 28, nearly 10,000

convalescents went from the Washington hospitals to the front. Only 16,000 then remained. During the 10 days ending June 25 over 2,000 rebel

prisoners were received at Point Lookout, Md. The corrected enrollment list of the 2d district of New Hampshire shows 12,625 names, an increase of 126 over

ENGLAND.—The Daily News believes the opposition plot for the overthrow of the Palmerston ministry is broken down and abandoned. The Herald, the conservative organ, continues its arguments in favor of an attack on the ministry, contending that a new cabinet under Derby would obtain more from the Germans than the

present ministry.

The Times publishes a letter from Capt. Semmes, of the pirate Alabama, in which he justifies his practice of burning vessels at sea by saying that it was his intention to take them into the ports most convenient, to be adjudi cated upon, and he reasons that there could have been no harm in such a course; but this purpose was frustrated by British orders, and the only alternative left him was to burn the prizes, thereby sacrificing the prize money to the good of the Confederate States. The Times editorially shows Semmes' arguments to be fallacious and judicially unsound. On the 2d.ult. definite instructions were issued by the government, for the guidance of executive officers, in which it is stated that no prize captured by either of the belligerent powers shall be brought within Her Majesty's jurisdiction, except through stress of weather or other unavoidable necessity. The Governor may detain any prize, which remains in port contrary to instructions,

until Her Majestv's pleasure is made known. The last report of the British Emigration Commission ers shows that during the last year 223,758 emigrants left the United Kingdom, 27 per cent. of them English, 7 per was nominated for Secretary of the Treasury, and cent. Scotch, 52 per cent. Irish, 4 per cent. foreigners and 10 per cent. not distinguished. 146,813 of them went to would not now be able to control the Department, as he the United States, 53,054 to Australia and New Zealand needs rest and recreation after his arduous Congression- and 18,083 to British North America. This drain is in al duties. Mr. Chase's friends say that his resignation excess of our losses by the war. The proportion of single

The London Times, of June 10, in an article on the

"There is hardly a 'regular' battalion in the whole of "There is hardly a 'regular' battalion in the whole of the numerous hosts which are contending with such unparalleled ferocity and resolution. The 'veterans' who are occasionally spoken of cannot by possibility be soldiers of more than three years' standing. Our own volunteers are older troops than the oldest troops under Grant or Lee. There is not a regiment in either camp which was raised before the spring of 1861; for the numbers of the small regular army almost vanished in the mass, and it has never been found practicable to give it any material increase of strength. The whole of this dreadful fighting has been done by volunteers without as much training as our own riflemen. Yet these raw companies, without professional spirit or regimental traditions, with captains snatched from the counter or the store, and with generals who were attorneys a few months ago, are fighting with as much heroism and obstinacy as Napole-

FRANCE.—The pirate Alabama arrived at Cherbourg The Maine Union State Convention for the nomination June 11, and landed 40 prisoners, the crews of two Fedof a candidate for Governor, and for two Electors at large eral vessels, the bark Tycoon and the ship Rockingham.

June 15, the Emperor was rowing on the lake in the pleasure grounds at Fontainbleau, when he fell into the of Damariscotta, were nominated Electors. Resolutions water and received a slight wound on the head from a

THE DANG GERMAN QUESTION. - The Conference was to meet again on the 15th of June, but it was further delayed until the 16th, and then to the 18th. These post ponements were designed to prevent the ill-feeling which sitting without result would have upon the public mind.

British Provinces are agitating the question of a Confed-On the evening of June 28 a convention of working- eration, giving to each Province a separate Legislature nen composed of delegates from Boston and vicinity was for the management of purely local matters; and creating verse to strikes, and one of the resolutions declares that business of the country, such as the tariff, the canals, the our strongest weapons are those alone which a great common public debt, (about \$75,000,000,) the volunteer

INDIAN STRATEGY .- A very curious piece of strategy which took place the other day shows that the wonders of Cooper's Indian heroes have not ceased. One of the Fourteenth New York Artillery—a Seneca Indian, I believe, from the western part of the State—undertook, on a wager, to bring in alive a rebel sharpshooter, who was perched in a tree in front of our line, considerably in advance of his own. His manner of accomplishing this wa

beneath the tree where the sharpshooter was lodged. Here he patiently waited until his prey had emptied his piece at one of our men, when he suddenly brought his musket to bear upon the "reh," giving him no time to reload. The sharpshooter was taken at a disadvantage. To the command to come down he readily assented, when the Indian triumphantly marched him a prisoner into camp and won the wager.—Petersburg Army Letter.

A YEAR Ago To Day. On the 28th of June, 1863 the advance of Lee's army was in the immediate vicinity of Harrisburg. The approaches to the Pennsylvania State capital had been harriedly and imperfectly fortified. and these works were garrisoned by the militia of Penn sylvania, New York and New Jersey. So near were th sylvania, New York and New Jersey. So near were the rebels that on this day one year ago two regiments of New York militia and a section of Captain Landis' Philadelphia Battery had a short conflict with a party of the enemy at Sporting Hill, within five miles of the State capital. Who that recalls the condition of affairs on that day but must feel grateful, and gratified, and confident of success, when he contrasts it with the situation of to-day!—Philadelphia Inquirer, 28th. delphia Inquirer, 28th.

NAME AND A STATE OF THE WILDER NESS.—A wounded soldier of the 36th Mass. Regiment states that at the above battle his brigade become broken, when that splendid regiment, the 45th Pennsylvania, commenced singing "Rally Round the Flag, Boys." The time, the place and spirit, all conspired to make it one of the most soul stirring appeals ever listened to. Each regiment did at once "rally round their flags," both in spirit and in action.

this country, or elsewhere, has applied for authority to obtain recruits either in Ireland or Canada, or any other foreign country, it has been refused and absolutely withheld.

As early as June 23, much of the winter wheat had a new feature added to its wonders of nature. Near that held.

Switzerland, already so rich in beautiful scenery, has had a new feature added to its wonders of nature. Near foreign country, it has been refused and absolutely withheld.

Switzerland, already so rich in beautiful scenery, has had a new feature added to its wonders of nature. Near that had not not be a substantial action. beautiful beyond description.

A Western court decided that a kiss is a valid consideration, and forced an old bachelor to redeem the promise ade to a pretty maiden that he would give her a pon

The Richmond Examiner, and some others opposed to the election of Andrew Johnson as Vice President of the United States, accuse him of being a tailor by trade. He pleads guilty to the charge.

A little boy, disputing with his sister on some subject we do not now remember what, exclaimed: "It's tru for ma said so; and if ma says so it's so, if it ain't so." Live tonds form a regular article of commerce in the

London Market. They are generally imported from France, and sell for from 50 cents to \$1.50 per dozen, according to size and activity. They are purchased by market gardeners in the vicinity of the city, to protect heir choice vegetables from slugs and insects, which they

The Empress Eugenia has decreed the downfall of high bonnets. She has adopted a small, round shape, encir-cling the oval of the face, and almost always garnished with a fringe, either of jet, white beads, or straw, which

The Sultan has appointed two Christian members of the Grand Council, and others have been promoted to high official positions. This liberal tendency on his part is a mark of progress in Turkey. Pennsylvania is at present producing nearly 15,000,000

tons of coal annually, and at the present price of must be exacting an enormous annual sum.

BUSINESS LETTERS RECEIVED, to July 2. BUSINESS LETTERS RECEIVED, to July 2.

N Andrews. M Balcome—I. R S Brewster—Wm Butler—A
F Barnard. Wm Chase—Mrs N R Chadbourne—H L Champlin—A E Craff—S B Crane—A Collius—F A Crafts—W H
Crawford. C W Drew. W Emerson. W F Farrington. J
H Gaylord—A Gibson (\$5 to D Durbin)—T Gifford—S S Gibert. Wm Harrington—E F Hinks—E W Hutchin.on—A
Hatch. J D Judkins—J R Johnston. G E Kimball. W
Lothrop—I Lincoin P M. A M Moore. L W Prescott—Ellonai Pearce—C Peck. S Quimby. C H Richmond. I W Sclover—Marble St Clair—M M Stinsou—B L Sayer—S E Sanbern
—T A Symonds—Capt F Smith—T D Sleeper—N P Selec. S
H Tupper. S F Upham. T Warren—G W Wooding—G G
Winslow. army, died in Washington, June 29. He was a younger

METHODIST BOOK DEPOSITORY.

Letters Received from June 25 to July 2.

H B Abbott—N W Aspenwall—T E Adams—W D Bridge—W Barber—N L Button—R Burt—G H Bickford—J Butler L W Blood—W R Burnham—D Bridgher—H P Blood—A Bowker—E B Bradford—A N Bodhs—J W Bridge—L D Bridge—L D Bridge—B Bradford—A N Bodhs—J W Bridge—L D Bridge—B Bridge—L D Bridge—B Bridge—L D Bridge—B Bridg Letters Received from June 25 to July 2.

Marriages. In South Boston, June 30, by Rev. E. A. Manning, John F. Bassett to Miss Sarah McDuffle, both of Salem.
In Union M. E. Church, Charlestown, June 28, by Rev. E. Cooke, D.D., assisted by Rev. W. F. Mallalieu, Charles Gole baniels to Miss Sarah Helen, daughter of the late James Mark, Esq., of that place.
In East Boston, June 24, by Rev. E. Cooke, D.D., William "aylor, of St. Johns, N. B., to Miss Harriet Butler, of Chelea, Mass. Taylor, of St. Johns, N. B., to Miss Harriet Butler, of Chelses, Mass.

In Lynn, June 15, by Rev. Daniel Richards, Mr. Nathan W. Page to Miss Antoinette S. Johnson, both of Lynn; June 21, Mr. Peter S. Ward to Miss Mary F. Alley, both of Lynn. April 27, by Rev. W. C. High, Mr. Andrew Miller to Miss Catherine Pickering; 28th, John L. Shranert to Miss Hannah G. Saunders; June 29, Charles H. Brant to Miss Margaret J. McNeil, all of Gloucester; June 30, in Boston, by the same, Archimides Russell, Esq., of Syracuse, N. Y., to Miss Susan M. Bartlett, of Boston.

In North Bridgewater, May 7, by Rev. F. A. Crafts, Nils Peter Nilson to Inga Swanson, both of N. B.; June 19, Lewis H. Cheney, of Athol, to Mary A. E. Brooks, of Petersham; June 23, Wm. Henry Isaac, of Boston, to Mary C. Lawson, of Bridgewater; June 28, John F. Pye to Sarah Carmichael, both of Stoughton. fringewater; one cs, some r. Fyetor Saran Carmienat, both At the Main Street M. E. Parsonage, Great Falls, May 5, by ev. Frank K. Stratton, Mr. John W. Murray to Miss Mary 1. Lucas, both of Dover, N. H.; May 28, Mr. Leonard Chamerian, of New Haven, Conn., to Miss Prisellia French, of reat Falls; Mr. Ephraim F. Fiorce, of Berwick, Me., to Miss and H. Brackett, of Great Falls; June 4, Mr. Benjamin F. arker, of Lowell, Mass., to Miss Abbie F. Pinder, of Rollinston, T. L. Lander, and J. Lander, Mr. Jan. Young, Bingham, Me., to Miss Bessie E. Quimby, West channon, Me.; Mr. George H. Rogers to Miss Lucy J. Cross, oth of Rochester, N. H.; June 18, Mr. George W. Kingsbuy, of Rollinsford, N. H., to Miss Allen M. Foye, of Berwick, 16. Mé.
At the Parsonage in Littleton, N. H., May 25, by Rev. H. L.
Relsey, Mr. N. Conner, of Cabot, Vt., to Miss M. N. Page, of
Whitefield, N. H.; June 12, by the same, at the house of the
bride's brother, Wm. Bailey, Mr. J. C. Chase, of Portland,
Me., to Miss D. D. Bailey, of Littleton; June 26, by the same,
at the bride's father's, Mr. W. W. Howland to Miss L. B.
White, both of Littleton, N. H.

Special Notices.

HERALD CALENDAR. Ministerial Association, at Newmarket, N. H., July 14, 15. Ministerial Association, at Rockland, Me., July 25–27. Camp Meeting, at Yarmouth, Mass., begins Aug. 9. Camp Meeting, at Hamilton, Mass., begins Aug. 15. Camp Meeting, at Northport, Me., begins Aug. 15. Camp Meeting, at Martha's Vineyard, begins Aug. 16. Camp Meeting, at Sterling Junction, begins Aug. 22. Camp Meeting, at Willimantic, Conn., begins Sept. 5. Ministerial Association, at Wareham, Ms., Sept. 5-7.

POST OFFICE ADDRESS. Rev. O. R. Wilson, Upper Stillwater, Me. Rev. Thos. Cookson, S. Albion, Me. Rev. Geo. G. Winslow, Weeks' Mills, Me.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS. READFIELD DISTRICT-SECOND QUARTER. READFIELD DISTRICT—SECOND QUARTER.

August—Vienna, 6, 7; Fairfield, 13, 14; Kendall's Mills, 14; Skowhegan, 16; North New Portland, 20, 21; Farmington, 28; Fayette, 30, 31.

September—Wilton, 3, 4; North Anson, 10, 11; Industry, 18; East Solon, 20, 21; Kent's Hill, 24, 25; Mercer, 27, 25

October—Phillips, 1, 2; Augusta, 8, 9; Hallowell, 9, 10 orth Augusta, 11, 12; East Readfield, 15, 16; Winthrop, 22; Wayne, 23, 24.

Farmington, June 30.

THE CAMP MEETING at Martha's Vineyard will com-nence evening of Aug. 16th, 1864. Meeting of the District towards on the Camp Ground, Aug. 19th. PAUL TOWNSEND.

N. E. CONFERENCE CHURCH AID SOCIETY.—The Board of Managers will hold their regular quarterly meeting on Monday afternoon, July 11th, at 3 o'clock, at No. 5 Cornhill, Boston. Persons having business with the Board will please take that opportunity to present it.

Boston, June 30. EDWARD COOKE, Rec. Secretary.

PREACHERS WANTED.—Two good men are needed to supply charges on the Rockland District, East Maine Confer-ence. Each charge has a good Parsonage, and will give a man a comfortable support. Young ministers wishing permanent employment will do well to enter this inviting field. Address the written was the conference of the conference of the western was the conference of th YARMOUTH CAMP MEETING .- The Committee will

meet the Boarding Tent Masters, and those who wish to selects, on the camp ground, July 8. P. T. KENNEY.

June 29. 2t. ANNIVERSARY OF PROVIDENCE CONFERENCE SEMINARY AND MUSICAL INSTITUTE, July 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th.
Sunday Evening, Annual Sermon.
Monday, Examinations; Evening, 73 o'clock; Address before the Philognothian Society, by Bishop T. M. Clark, D.D.,

Providence.
Tuesday, A.M., Examinations, 2½ o'clock, P. M.; Address before the Adelphian Society, by Rev. Sidney Dean, Warren; Evening, 73 o'clock; Address before the Thagatrosophia, by Rev. N. E. Cobleigh, D.D., Boston, Mass.
Wednesday, Annual Exhibition.
BERNICE D. AMES, Principal.
East Greenwich, June 23. East Greenwich, June 23.

SPRINGFIELD WESLEYAN SEMINARY.-There will SPRINGFIELD WESLEYAN SEMINARY.—There will be a re-union of the former students of the Seminary at Springfield, Vt., on Wednesday, the 13th of July instant.

During the day there are to be exercises of interest by the graduating class and societies, and a Pienic in the afternoon. In the evening an Oration will be delivered by Calvin D. Noble, Esq., of Middlebury, and a Poem by Rev. J. S. Barrows, of Holliston, Mass. Capt. Edgar J. Sherman will preside.

A large number of the former students have promised to be present, and it is hoped that not one will fall to attend. It is desirable to arrive in town the evening previous, so as to have the whole of Wednesday here.

DURANT J. BOYNTON, { For Ex. Committee. Springfield, Vt., July 1.

S. S. CONVENTION. — The Sunday Schools within the bounds of the Old Needham Circuit will hold their Annual Convention in Milford, July 13th (Wednesday). A cordial invitation is hereby given to all the schools within the above boundary, with their pastors. The friends in Milford will make ample provision for a pleasant and profitable reunion of the youthful hosts of the church.

THE ANNIVERSARIES OF THE WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY will occur in the following time and order: Prize Contest between the Literary Societies, Thursday, July 14th.7.3., P. M.; Prize Declamation, Friday, July 15th, 7.30, P. M.; Baccalaurcate Sermon, Sunday, July 17th, 19.30, A. M., Rev. Joseph Cummings, D. D.; Address before the Missionary Lyceum, Sunday, July 17th, 7.30, P. M., Rev. Robert L. Dashiel; Addresses before the United Literary Societies, Monday, July 18th, 7.30, P. M., Orator Rev. Robert R. Crooks, D. D., Poet Rev. William S. Studley; Meeting of the Joint Board of Trustees and Visitors, Tuesday, July 19th, 3, P. M.; Address before the Phi Beta Kappa Society, Tuesday, July 19th, 7.30, P. M., Hon. George Thompson, of England; Address before the Alumai, Wednesday, July 20th, 24, P. M., Rev. Erastas Wentworth, D.D.; Reunions of the Classes of 1839, 1849, 1854, 1837 and 1861. Wednesday, July 20th. Commencement, Thursday, July 21st.

Cos. Harrington, Sec. of Faculty.

ursdsy, July 21st. C. S. HARRINGTON, Sec. of Faculty.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.—The Class of 1849 will meet on Wednesday morning, July 20, 1861, in the Chapel of the University. All surviving members are earnestly desired to be present, it being the first class meeting.

By order of Committee,

L. Dow.

NEWBURY SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGI-TE INSTITUTE.—Closing Exercises of the Summer Term, uly 10, 11, 12 and 13. Class Sermon, Sunday, 5½, P. M. Public Examination, Tuesday, beginning at 9, A. M.; Ad-ress before the Æsthetle Society, Tuesday, 8, P. M., by Rev. Exercises of the Graduating Classes, Wednesday, 10, A. M. A full attendance of Visiting Committee is desired. Meeting of the Trustees of the Collegiate Institute at No. July 11, 7, P. M. Newbury, Vt., June 27.

The Markets.

[Corrected from the Mass. Ploughman and N. E. Farmer.] BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, June 29.
At market for the current week: Cattle, 1144; Sheep and ambs, 3697; Swine, 125). Number of Western Cattle, 893; PRICES-Market Beef-Extra \$13.00 @ 13.50; first quality

Hides-11c per B. Tallow-10c P B. Lamb Skins—1.25. Sheared Sheep Skins 62c. Wool Sheep Skins 4.50. Calf Skins, 22 @ 23c P B. There is a good supply of Beeves at market, and the price steady, and 700 cattle were sold yesterday.

Stores—With the exception of Working Oxen and Milch
Cows but few Stores are drove to market at this season of the

Milch Cows—Ordinary \$35 @ \$65; extra \$75 @100. Prices
of Milch Cows depend altogether upon the fancy of the pur-

County Spring Pigs, wholesale, 12 @ 12 to \$\psi\$ b. Retail, 14 @ 15 \$\psi\$ b. Fat Hogs 900 at market. Prices 11 \(\psi\$ @ 11 \(\psi\$ \) b. Retail 10 to 12. Columbia County Spring Pigs, wholesale, 12 @ 12 to \$\psi\$ b. Retail, 14 @ 15 \$\psi\$ b. Fat Hogs 900 at market. Prices 11 \(\psi\$ @ 11 \(\psi\$ \) b.

WHOLESALE PRICE

WHOLESALE PRICE.

| BEEF, PORK, LARD, &C. | Mess Beef, \$\psi\$ bbl., eash price, 00 00 \$\overline{a}\$2 00 | Family Beef, bbl. 28 \$\overline{a}\$3 00 | OPK. Boston extra clear \$\psi\$ bbl., \$\overline{a}\$4 30 | OBoston No. 2, bbl., \$\overline{a}\$4 30 | OBoston No. 2, bbl., \$\overline{a}\$4 30 | Othio extra clear, \$\overline{a}\$4 \$\overline{a}\$4 00 | Ohio extra clear, \$\overline{a}\$4 \$\overline{a}\$4 00 | Ohio extra clear, \$\overline{a}\$4 \$\overline{a}\$5 00 | Ohio extra clear, \$\overline{a}\$4 \$\overline{a}\$6 00 | Ohio extra clear, \$\overline{a}\$6 00 | Ohio extra clear, \$\overline{a}\$4 \$\overline{a}\$6 00 | Ohio extra clear, \$\overline{a}\$6 00 | Ohi

Pickies, bbl, 12 00 @14 00

COTTON.

N. O. and Mobile—# b.
Ordinary, 125 @ 135
Mid. to good mid. 146 @ 148
Middling fair, 150 @ 152
Uplands and Floridas—
Ordinary, 125 @ 136
Mid. to good mid. 146 @ 148
Middling fair, 150 @ 152
GRASS SEED.
Herds Grass, # 150 @ 152
Garried, # 150 @ 170
In Rough, 125 @ 140
Slaw Herds Grass, # 150 @ 75
Slover, Northern, # 150 @ 75
Slover, Northern, # 160 @ 75 00 @ 16 Western, 13 & 14 Rockland, cask,

Business Notices.

We would call attention to the advertisement, in another eolumn, of DRS. MAYO & McDougall, who have removed from 110 Hanover Street to No. 2 Hamilton Place, opposite Park Street Church. Messrs. Mayo & McDougall have, by close attention to business, established the reputation of first class Dentists; and those who secure their services will have no cause for regret. For beauty and durability their work is

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!-Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the exeruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYR-UP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—de-pend upon it: there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell at ic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best fe-male physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 35 nts. Sold everywhere. 4t.

GIFFORD'S LIQUID DENTIFRICE.-In the introduction of GHFORD'S LIQUID DENTIFICE.—In the introduction of this Dentifrice to the public, which has become so favorably and extensively known to thousands, we shall endeavor at all times to avoid extravagant phrases, but tell what we have to say in the shortest possible way. We do not look for the largest sales by flaming advertisements merely, but to use this notice as a medium to call the attention of the public to the exc.llence of this preparation for the preservation of the Teeth, combined with its healing qualities for the Gums. From numerous testimonials in our possession, we can assure the public that the trial of one bottle will satisy any one that it is the best article for the teeth that has been or is now offered to the public. We have also strong and lecided testimonials from those who have been cured of Dis cased and Bleeding Gums. This Dentifrice is composed of the choicest materials, fragrantly scented, and its qualities have been thoroughly tested by thousands. By its use a pearly ing a cool and pleasant sensation to the mouth. It is put up m a style not inferior to anything of the kind in the market, and sold at as reasonable a price as any other preparation for the teeth. PERRY GIFFORD & Co., Proprietors, Fall River,

GOODWIN & Co., 38 Hanover Street, Agents for Boston BALCH & Son, Providence, R. I. 2t. July 6.

THE DANGERS OF ACCLIMATION-or seasoning as it is ermed, incident to a change of residence to a bilious climate outh or West, are entirely avoided by the timely use of Os GOOD'S INDIA CHOLAGOGUE. It should be comm pearance of the earliest bilious symptoms. The tensatio

Sold by all-druggists and medicine dealers.

S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S AMERICAN ORGAN.-Among the Pleyel, aithough neither of those instruments afford mnoh real variety of tone, notwithstanding the makers have multiplied stops and sets of reeds, and by consequence the cost, to an extraordinary degree. The American Organ made by S. D. & H. W. SMITH, Boston, may safely challenge comparison with either of them, whether as regards variety, power and sweetness of tone, or cost. All reed instruments made by the best manufacturers in this country are constructed on the same principle, viz., of DRAWING the air through the Reeds by an exhaustive bellows, instead of FORCING it through them by powerful pressure; and the "American Organ" differs from its competitors mainly in three points: 1st, the great care and thoroughness exercised in manufacture; 2d, in the killight yolding, clying as many different qualities of tone ting box, which adds materially to the power of the instru-tion the state of the s table, and then on a large empty box or barrel, and observing its vastly increased power and richness when in the latter position. In these three points—and they are certainly material ones—is superiority claimed for the American Organs of Messrs. S. D. & H. W. SMITH over the reed instruments of any other makers, have always kept themselves familiar with of stops may be made, render the AMERICAN ORGAN, in skil with their thirteen registers, and while undoubtedly far su-perior in durability, is sold for less than half the cost. The demand in England for SMITH'S AMERICAN ORGAN is steadily increasing, and is an irrefragable proof that it triumphantly stands the test of competition in their own market with the most celebrated European instruments. June 22.

Rheumatism are among the most difficult diseases to cure, as from their attacks no tissue in the human body is exempt, no age, sex, or calling, secure. Holloway's medicines are with out exaggeration the only safe and sure remedies for these af-flictions. Sold everywhere. 2t. June 29.

OLD ACCOUNT BOOKS.—Newspapers, Pamphlets, etc., are wanted and will immediately be put into paper, without being exposed to inspection. The highest cash prices paid. GEO. W. WHEELWRIGHT, Paper Manufacturer, Simmons Block, Water Street, Booton.

What a Wonderful Discovery is PERRY DAVIS' VEGETA-BLE PAIN KILLER. It not only cures the ills of the human family, but is also the sure remedy for horses with colic. It has never been known to fail in a cure of the worst cases; and for sprains, galls, etc., it never fails—try it once. Directions accompany each bottle. Sold by Druggists generally.—Kenton Co. (Ky.) Democrat.

Prices, 35 cents, 75 cents, and \$1.50 per bottle. No. 16. J. 29.

QUALITY IS THE TRUE TEST OF CHEAPNESS .- One thousand pieces of Crossly's English Tapestry Brussels, com-prising the new designs and new colorings for the Spring sales, just received by the NEW ENGLAND CARPET Co., 73

DOUBLE THREE-PLYS-many new patterns added to our

THE current of trade is sure to flow to that house which sells at the lowest prices. Our best English Velvets, Brussels and Tapestries will be retailed during the season at importers' prices. Our customers will find our departments for fine goods very complete—comprising the newest and most desirable styles of foreign productions, as well as the favorite home manufactures. NEW ENGLAND CARPET CO., 28 Hanover Street. One price and each system strictly ad-75 Hanover Street. One price and cash system strictly a

Our stock is very complete in all the varieties, and will I sold without the addition of the recent advance in price CARPETS.—Crossley's improved Electrotype, a new article quite as durable and beautiful as Brussels, for half the price for sale by the New England Carpet Co., 75 Hanove

ROYAL VELVET AND MEDALLION CARPETS-the

thing out for parlors and drawing-rooms—for sale by the NEW ENGLAND CARPET Co., 75 Hanover Street. CARPETS AT WHOLESALE .- Cash purchasers are invited to

CARPETS AT RETAIL.—We shall continue to supply our customers who are about furnishing or re-decorating the floors of their dwellings, with carpets from all our depart Carpets when desired. New England Carper Co., 78 Hanover Street.

pieces of the most splendid English Tapestries ever shown in this market, by the New England Carpet Co., 75 Han CANTON MATTINGS from the recent cargo auction sales i New York, just received by the New England Carpe Co., 75 Hanover Street. These invoices comprise the be

1200 ROLLS PLAIN AND FANCY CANTON MATTINGS, fro the recent cargo sales, are offered to our wholesale customers at very much under the market price. New England Car-Pet Co., 75 Hanover Street.

CARPETS.—The largest assortment, The lowest prices, Terms invariably cash.

No variation in prices. *
On these principles a large and satisfactory trade is carr by the NEW ENGLAND CARPET Co., 75 Hanover Street FINE CARPETS .- Terms cash and no variations in pric We have on hand about 2000 yards of cut pieces fine Englis apestries and Brussels, which will be sold for less that resent cost to import. New England Carper Co., 2

DUNDEE CARPETINGS-20 bales, comprising new and eautiful styles—the most durable and cheapest Carpets in e market-just received by the NEW ENGLAND CARPET

THREE-PLY CARPETS in beautiful Persian, Tapestry and Chintz styles, entirely new, for Spring sales, just opened by the NEW ENGLAND CARPET Co., 75 Hanover Street. One ice and cash system strictly adhered to.

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS .- The entire stock of the celebrate

nanufacturer for sale at factory prices by the New Englan. CARPET Co., 75 Hanover Street. CANTON MATTINGS OR STRAW CARPETINGS CHEAP,nvoice subject to slight damage by water, purchased at Hag-gerty's last sale, and for sale by the NEW ENGLAND CARPET Co., 75 Hanover Street. 3t. June 22.

Advertisements.

DRS. MAYO & McDOUGALL, SURGEON DEN-TISTS, have removed from 110 Hanover Street, to No. 2 Hamilton Place, opposite Park Street Church.

DR. E. G. GOULD'S PIN WORM SYRUP is the first and only remedy ever offered to the public for the effectual removal of the Ascarides or Pin Worms from the human system. It affords relief in twenty-four hours, and cure is warranted when taken according to directions, which

Dr. E. G. Gould's Pin Worm Syrup has gained a high reputation in this section, and we are assured it never inits to cradicate from the system those distressing pests. Children who could find no relief have been restored to health by the use of this syrup."—Portland Courier.

Dr. E. G. Gould's Pin Worm Syrup has become one of our standard medicines, and is being rapidly adopted by the Medical Faculty, who have tested its merits. It is a valuable cathartic, always safe and reliable.

At wholesale in Boston by GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., M. S. BURR & CO., WEEKS & POTTER, and REED, CUTLER & CO. At retail by Druggists generally.

July 6

DE. S. O. RICHARDSON'S BLOOD-BOOT nted to the public as an effectual cure for

and the best remedy ever prepared for DISEASES OF THE LIVER, SCROFULA, All Humors and Impurities of the Blood and Diseases of the Skin. The praparing and combining the BLOOD-ROOT ELIXIR i tended with results to medical science next in importance thalation of ether in surgery. Roots and Plants, in them

selves pungent and disagreeable, are, by a new and scientific process of extracting (in vacue), rendered MORE EFFECTIVE IN THEIR OPERATION, entirely divested of the griping and listressing pain which attends the action of all other purcines. They are also made to become highli PLEASANT AND AGREEABLE TO THE TASTE. and by their peculiar combination work so perfectly in HAR DIFFUSIVE AND ALTERATIVE EFFECT hich can only be attailed by medicine in a fluid state

These are new elements in purgative medicines. The hard and compact manner in which Pills are preprenders them indigestible—and when taken, are for through the Stomach and Bowels, half dissolved, can only Partial Action, thereby creating irritation and pain t the parts connected with their passage.

cinal and physical effect than five in a crude state. The BLOOD-ROOT ELIXIR has no partial action upon th LUNGS, KIDNEYS, and gently stimulating dormant and mo

A single dose will produce a cheerful and exhiliration commontion, which will inspire the patient with confidence and assurance of IMMEDIATE RELIEF. A continuance for a short period will DRIVE the obscure and hidden humors to the surface of the skin, and relieve or check SCROFULOUS AF FECTIONS—and by thus purifying and strengthening the Blood, will remove the most fruitful CAUSE OF CONSUMPTION.

It incites the various organs of the system to act their alloted part, removing the causes which induce Rheumatism and Neuralgia, Headache, Loss of Appetite, Dyspensia, Costiveness, and the various diseases which arise from a derangement of the Stomach and Bowels, and restricted circulation of the Blood. COUGHS and COLDS, in their early stages, will immediately The BLOOD-ROOT ELIXIE contains no mineral, no perni-cious botanical element, no excitant, but stimulates the secre-tions by its mild and diffusive action. It is an effective and

painless aperient—has a decided salutary action upon the Liver, and there has been no medicine prepared for common family use which possesses equal merit. plete antidote for the evils which they are obliged to endure from a change of climate, of water, or of diet. See the pamphlet around each bottle for a history of thi

The proprietor of the BLOOD-ROOT ELIXIR, (Dr. S. O. Richardson,) has been long and favorably known to the public by his celebrated SHERRY-WINE BITTERS, the best tonic medicine ever discovered, and which has been in use over thirty years. He is a graduate of the New Hampshire Med-ical College, and many years associate member of the Massa-chusetts Medical Society—and has made the study of medi-cine his profession since 1829.

And so fully convinced is the Doctor of the wonderful curative effects of his BLOOD-ROOT ELIXIR, that he hereby offers to each and every person who will use ONE HALF OF A BOTTLE of his Elixir and not be conscious of a good effect therefrom, to REFUND to said person the FULL amount which

PRICE \$1.50 PER BOTTLE.

SOLD IN BOSTON BY GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., 38 Hanover Street. CARTER, RUST & CO., 43 and 45 Hanover Street. S. M. COLCORD & CO., 86 Hanover Street. M. S. BURR & CO., under Boston Museum, JOHN WILSON, JR., & CO., 138 Washington Street. and by Apothecaries and Dealers in Medicine, and at the 51 and 53 Hanover Street.

. Steow * COMMISSIONER OF ALL THE STATES AND Territories, Notary Public and Counsellor at Law. GEO. T. ANGELL, 46 Washington Street, Boston. Jan 13

Advertisements.

NEW MUSIC BOOK FOR SABBATH SCHOOLS.
THE SABBATH SCHOOL TRUMPET. A collection of Hymns and Tunes, Chants and Anthems, appended to which is a Juvenile Cantata, entitled, "THE ORIGIN OF THE SEASONS," for the use of Sabbath Schools. By W. O. and H. S. Perkins. Specimen copies of this new and excelent book for Sabbath Schools will be sent postpaid, for 25cts. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, 277 Washington St. July 6

HOPE GOLD COMPANY. Mines, "Gold Dirt Lode," Gilpin Co., Colorado.

CAPITAL 80,000 SHARES, \$25 EACH.

TRUSTEES.

F. H. JUDD, New York, H. S. COHU, New York, WM. MOLER, New York, GEO. W. GRAFFLIN, Baltimore HERMANN FUNKE, New York, R. CORNELL WHITE, New York, M. C. TYLEB, New York,

JOHN EVANS, Colorado,

VICE PRESIDENTS, DR. F. H. JUDD, TREASURER-WALTER E. LAWTON. SECRETARY—J. P. DAVIES.

Office, 81 John Street, New York.

May 4

3mos

May 4

3mos

44 WONDERFUL DISCOVERY." DR. TEB-BETTS' "PHYSIOLOGICAL HAIR REGENERATOR" is compounded in strict accordance with the well known laws of Physiology and modern vegetable Chemistry. It is not a "DTR," and will not stain a particle. It will "RESTORE GRAY HAIR" in all cases to its original color. It promotes a luxuriant growth of new HAIR in all cases on BALD HEADS when the glands or roots of the hair are not completely disorganized. It prevents the hair from failing off, and removes all dandruf, heat humors and itching from the scalp. It keeps the hair soft, moist and perfectly healthy, and gives it a glossy and beautiful appearance. It is highly perfuned, and as a Dressing it has no superfor. The "REGENERATOR" is warranted to produce the above results in all cases; if not the money to be refunded. With it every "GRAY HEAD" in New England can be restored in less than sixty days. G. G. GOODWIN & CO., 38 Hanover St., and CARTER, RUST & CO., 43 Hanover St., Boston, Wholesale Agents for New England, and sold by Druggists everywhere. TEBEETTS BROTHERS, Druggists and Chemists, Proprietors, Manchester, N. H.

1 June 2

DON'T FAIL TO READ THIS. COFFEE!
THE EAST INDIA COFFEE CO., 154 READE STREET,
(three doors from Greenwich Street), New York, call universal attention to their KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE.

sal attention to their KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE.

Kont't East India Coffee
has all the flavor of OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA, and is but
half the price; and also that
Kent's East India Coffee
has twice the strength of Java, or any other Coffee whatever,
and wherever used by our first class hotels and steamboats,
the stowards say there is a saving of 50 per cent.

Kent's East India Coffee
is the most healthy beverage known, and is very nutritious.
The weak and infirm may use it at all times with impunity.
The wife of the Rev. W. Eaves, local minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Jersey City, who has not been able to
use any coffee for fifteen years, can use
Kent's East India Coffee
three times a day without injury, it being entirely free from
those properties that produce nervous excitement.
DR. JAMES BOYLE, of 156 CHAMBERS STREET, says: "I
have never known any Coffee so healthful, nutritious, and
free from all injurious qualities as

Kent's East India Coffee.

Kent's East India Coffee.

I advise my patients to drink it universally, even those to whom I have hitherto prohibited the use of Coffee.

THE PRINCIPAL OF THE NEW YORK EYE INFIRMARY says: "I direct all the patients of our institution to use exclusively

Kent's East India Coffee, and would not be without it on any account." THE REV. C. LARUE, an eminent elergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, now stationed at Halsey Street, New ark, says of

Kont's East India Coffee:

"I have used it nearly a year in my family, and find it produces no ache of the head or nervous irritation, as in the case of all other Coffees. It is exceedingly pleasant, and I cordially recommend it to all clergyman and their families."

Kent's East India Coffee is used daily by the families of Bishop Ames, Bishop Bake Bishop Janes, and many of the most distinguished clergy men and professional men in the country."

Agents.
Sold by Alvan Hall, Salem; Pynchon & Lee, Springfield
C. B. Kingsley, Northampton; Francis H. Perry, Providence; Setchell & Davis, Norwich; Smith & Caulkins, Noe
London; C. H. Baker & Co., Bath, Me., and by Grocers in
New England generally.

Feb 3

WASH TUB SLAVERY ABOLISHED BY THE CHALLENGE WASHING MACHINE! EASIER and

THAN ANY OTHER MACHINE EVER USED! AND TO WASH CLEAN 20 Pillow Cases in 5 minutes,

WEAR TO THE CLOTHES OF HAND WASHING. Agents Wanted!
In every Town in the Union. They are making from \$3 S. W. PALMER & CO.,

OTHER CLOTHES IN PROPORTION,

FAMILY DYE COLORS! (Patented Oct. 13th PAMILY DYE COLORS! (Patented Oct. 13th, 1863.)

Black, Black for Silk, Dark Blue, Light Blue, French Blue, Claret Brown, Light Blue, Prench Blue, Claret Brown, For Dyeing Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods, Shawls, Scarfs, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Children's Clothing, and alk kinds of Wearing Apparel.

Cherry, Crimson, Dark Broad, Cherry, Crimson, Dark Drab, Light Drab, Fawn Drab, Light Fawn Drab, Dark Green, Light Green, Magenta, For 25 cents you can color as many goods as would otherwise cost five times that sum. Various shades can be produced from the same Dye. The process is simple, and any one can use the Dye with perfect success. Directions in English, French and German, inside of each package. Maroon, Crange, Boyal Purple, Purple, Salmon, Scarlet, Slate, Solferino, Violet, Leather. For further information in Dyeing, and giving a perfect knowledge what colors are best adapted to dye over others, (with many valuable receipts.) purchase Howe & Stevens' Treatise on Dyeing and Coloring. Sent by mail on receipt of price,—10 cents.

r price,—10 cents.

Manuiactured by HOWE & STEVENS,
260 BROADWAY, BOSTON.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers generally.

June 22 copetepsmos

June 22 copherphons

TRUSSES, ELASTIC HOSE, &c. Besides a complete assortment of articles intended for the exclusive use of the MEDICAL and DENTAL Professions, we have always in store, at lowest prices, a great variety of the following articles suited to the wants of ahe general public:

WHITE'S SPRING LEVER TRUSS, and every desirable style of the best patterns. Also, SPINAL AND ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, SHOULDER BRACES, and ELASTIC HOSE, for varicose veins, swollen or weak joints. Of Elastic Hose we have several grades of Silk and Cotton, at corresponding prices. Directions for measurement for Hose and Trusses forwarded when requested.

Also, SYRINGES of every description, BREAST PUMPS, HEARING TRUMPETS, CONVERSATION TUBES, and AURICLES for the Deaf, CRUSCHES of best patterns, Rubber Urinals to wear on the person day or night for males and females, Galvanie Batteries, &c.

CODMAN & SHURTLEFF,

13 Tremont Street, Boston,
June 22 com Manufacturers and Importers.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
A peculiar and inestimable quality of this remedy is
that cases of long standing and severe character yield as readily to its healing influence as those of more recent origin and
milder nature—thus happily illustrating the "power of medicine over disease," and providing, by the combination of science and medical skill, a remedy adapted, in a remarkable degree, to a class of diseases so numerous and general that
searcely one individual in the community is wholly exempt
from their influence during some part of the season.
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY
is now well established as an unfailing remedy for

is now well established as an unfailing remedy for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Croup,
Liver Complaint, Bronchitis,
Difficulty of Breathing,
Asthma, and every THE THROAT, LUNGS, AND CHEST.

THE THROAT, LUNGS, AND CHEST.

That this remedy performs all that it promises, let those testify who can speak from experience.

From Elder H. L. Gilman, of Glover, Vt., a Minister of the Gospel.

"I was troubled for several years with a difficulty of the heart and lungs. I applied to several physicians for help, and tried almost every remedy of the numerous ones which were recommended without receiving any assistance; but was growing weaker and weaker; until, hearing of Wister's Bulsom of With Cherry about a year since, I commenced using it, with immediate relief. It has not only restored my lungs to a sound state, but I am entirely relieved of the difficulty or disease of the heart. I have no hesitation in saying that it is the best lung medicine before the public, and I most cheerful yand conscientiously recommend it to all persons suffering with pulmonary complaints."

From Hon. W. H. Jones, of Vermont.

with pulmonary complaints."

From Hon. W. H. Jones, of Permont.

I have been troubled from my boyhood with chronic or hereditary lung complaint. Some years since, early in the winter, I took cold, which as wall settled into a secre-cough, which continued to increase, although I made use of all the cough remedies I heard of. My family physician also prescribed for me, but I experienced no relief. During all this time I was gradually running down, losing fiesh and strength, until my friends as well as myself became very much alarmed, thinking I should waste away in CONSUMITION.

While is about waste away in CONSUMITION.

While is Booton, during the spring following, I was induced to try WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. After one day's tried I was sensible that it was relieving me; in the day's time my cough had entirely ceased, and I was soon restored to my usual health and strength."

From John Plage, Edg., of Bennington, N. H.

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NOW READY! MINISTER'S POCKET RITUAL, containing Forms suitable for Marriage, Funeral,
or Baptismal Ceremonies, with Seripture selections for use in
the Visitation of the Sick; Suggestions as to legal requirements and proper observances upon such occasions etc., etc.,
etc. Prepared by Rev. H. MATTISON. Printed in large type,
on thin paper, and bound in neat and appropriate stypes,
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DON'T SAY S0; Or, You may be Mistaken. 296 pp.,
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An excellent Juvenile, smitable for Sunday School and
Youth's Libraries.
For sale by booksellers generally. Either of the above sent
per mail, free, on receipt of retail price. Address
PERKINPINE & HIGGINS,
June 22
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HORSE PITCHFORKS can be found at WHIT-TEMORE, BELCHER & CO.'S, 39 & 40 South Market Street, Boston.
This new, useful, and simple invention is acknowledged by all those who have tested and seen it work, to be the best and most practical Horse Pitchfork in use.
On hand, also, a large lot of HAYING TOOLS, of every lescription.
UNION MOWING MACHINES;
WHITCOMB'S SPRING TOOTH WHEEL HORSE RAKE;
REVOLVING RAKES, DRAG RAKES, HAND RAKES,
SCYTHES, SNATHS, FORKS, ETC., ETC.
Please call and examine. 1y Sept 9 June 22

GRANDMOTHER'S SCRAP BOOK, Or the Way to Do Good. For sale by CROCKER & BREWSTER, 384 pages; five pages Contents; 1864.

This valuable new book is attracting great attention. The writings of emineat men, with a full length portrait of Washington, a steel engraving, which is worth the price of the book. The variety of pens and subjects cannot fall to entertain all classes of readers. The more it is read, the more it is admired. Any one knowing its value, will not be without it.

THE U. S. CHRISTIAN COMMISSION would

inform the patriotic, the philanthropic and the Christian men and women of the country, of its work and its wants. It cares for the body and the soul, as did Christ when on earth. By its delegates, who go without pay and from love, directly to those who lone comiors and reading matter are given directly to those who need them, together with such personal ministrations and religibus instruction as each case may require—and the Gospel is preached at every opportunity. In the hospitals, on the battle-fields, and in the camps of the strong and brave, the delegates are welcomed by surgeons, officers and men, and their labors have, in the judgment of those well informed, saved thousands of lives and ent of those well informed, saved thousands of lives, and

ocen blessed to the conversion of thousands of souls, besides sising the morale of the army and strengthening the links that bind the soldier to his home.

It has the confidence of the Government and all the facili-Its affairs are managed by business men who give their serits publications; but religious reading matter must sed, and the demand is far beyond the ability of the

Commission to meet it.

The wants of the Commission are men to go as delegates, tores to be distributed by them—money to purchase reading The aim is to have no large balance in Treasury, but to do

The aim is to have no large balance in Treasury, but to do that all times what the current contributions shall allow, there being no expensive and complicated system of agencies that a change would injuriously affect.

Money and stores may be sent to GEO. H. STUART, 11
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In New England, money,may be sent to JOSEPH STORY,
112 Tremont Street; Stores to L. P. ROWLAND, 5 Tremont
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JACOB SLEEPER,
JOSEPH STORY,
J. SULLIVAN WARREN,
RUSSELL STURGIS, JR.,
Feb 17

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DEDHAM DYE HOUSE AND LAUNDRY, Office, 4 Summer Street, Boston. (Second Door Omee, 4 Summer Street, Boston. (Second Door from Washington Street.)
The Dedham Dye House and Laundry is situated upon the bank of a stream of pure soft water; the Proprietors employ none but experienced and skillful workmen, and use the best materials,—therefore they are confident of being able to give as good satisfaction as any establishment in the country. Goods returned promptly and satisfaction guaranteed. Goods sent for and returned Free of Expense. DEDHAM DYE HOUSE AND LAUNDRY, 4 Summer Street, Second Door from Washingto il 13 Boston, M

BELLS! WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY. (Established in 1826.) (Established in 1826.)

The subscribers continue to manufacture at their old and well known Foundery, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Fire Alarms, etc., made of genuine bell metal (copper and tin composition), mounted with their Improved Patented Mountings, and warnated become partially and their composition. ranted in every particular

ranted in every particular.

"That no substitute, equal to copper and tin, for making Bells, has yet been discovered," has recently been announced as the decision of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and is a fact well known where bells of base material, such as Iron, Crude Steel, etc., have been brought into comparison with a good article of the genuine Bronze. Not possessing any marked resonant or vibratory qualities, such material. any marked resonant or vibratory qualities, such material cannot produce a good ringing bell; and, while genuine bell-metal, as material, always has a high commercial value, the other can only command the price of old iron.

An assortment of our Bells is kept at the Foundery. WAREHOUSE,) 252 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, who will sell at

Foundery prices, and who, with the undersigned, will give prompt attention to all orders and communications. For full information in regard to our Bells, send for an HOWE'S STANDARD SCALES. Adopted by the United States Government as the Standard. These Scales are constructed upon an entire new principle, in keeping with the advancement of the age—a combination acknowledged by scientific men to be the most reliable ever applied for weighing purposes edged by scientific men to be the most reliable ever applied for weighing purpose.

Every variety of Scales constantly on hand, consisting in part of Railroad, Truck, Depot, Hay, Coal, Cattle, Hopper, Packing, Grain, Furnace, Wool, Wheelbarrow, Warehouse, Grocers', Butchers', Druggists', Family, Chemists', Jewelers', Prescription and Gold Scales. Beams of all sizes. Weights of every description. Old Scales exchanged and ropaired. Every Scale Warranted Accurate.

Warehouse, Nos. 92 Devonshire and 29 Federal Streets.

Jan 27

L. D. PACKARD, M. D., HOMEOPATHIO PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, No. 343 Broadway, South Boston.
Office hours, 7 to 9, A.M.—1 to 3, P. M. 1y July 30 BOARDING. Persons desiring a quiet, religious home, cither transient or permanent, may be pleasantly mmodated at No. 3 Green Street, a few steps from Bow

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF the face.
Two or three bottles will clear the system of boils.
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach.
Three or five bottles are warranted to cure the worst kind of Erysipelas.
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tyes.
Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the cars and alotches among the hair.
Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and run-

and the most careful druggless in suc country.

In the presenting the Medical Discovery to your notice, I do it with a full knowledge of its curative power, in relieving all, and curing most of those discases to which you are unfortunately so Itable.

That most excructating disease to an affectionate mother,

NURSING SORE MOUTH.

Is cured as if by a miracle; your own temper is restored to its natural sweetness, and your babe from short and fretful naps to calm and sweet slumbers; and the Medical Discovery becomes a fountain of blessing to your husband and household.

In the more advanced stages of CANKER, it extends to the stomach, causing
DYSPEPSIA,
which is nothing but canker on the stomach; then to the it
testines and

estines and

KIDNEYS,
ceating a sinking, gone-feeling, and an indifference even to
the cares of your family.

Your stomach is
RAW AND INFLAMED,
our food distresses you, and you can only take certain kinds

Price \$1.00 per bottle. 10 do without

Mass.

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Poetry.

IN MEMORY OF J. W.-R. W. BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

No mystic charm, no mortal art
Can bid our loved companions stay;
The bands that clasp them to our hear
Snap in death's frost and fall apart;
Like shadows fading with the day,
They pass away.

The young are stricken in their pride,
The old, long tottering, faint and fall;
Master and scholar, side by side,
Through the dark portals silent glide,
That open in life's mouldering wall
And close on all.

Our friend's, our teacher's task was done,
When merey called him from on high;
A little cloud had dimmed the sun,
The saddening hours had just begun,
And darker days were drawing nigh:

A whiter soul, a fairer mind,
A life with purer course and aim,
A gentler eye, a voice more kind,
We may not look on earth to find.
The love that lingers o'er his name
Is more than fame.

Those blood-red summers ripen fast;
The sons are older than the sires; Ere yet the tree to earth is cast,
The sapling falls before the blast;
Life's ashes keep their covered fires—
Its flame expires.

Struck by the noiseless, viewless foe,
Whose deadlier breath than shot or shell
Has laid the best and bravest low, His boy, all bright in morning's glow,
That high-souled youth he loved so well,
Untimely fell.

Yet still he wore his placid smile, And trustful in the cheering creed
That strives all sorrow to beguile,
Walked calmly on his way awhile;
Ab, breast that leans on breaking reed
Must ever bleed i

So they both left us, sire and son,
With opening leaf, with laden bough;
The youth whose race was just begun,
The wearied man whose course was run,
Its record written on his brow,
Are brothers now.

Brothers !- the music of the sound Breathers offly through my closing strain!
The floor we tread is holy ground,
Those gentle spirits hovering round,
While our fair circle joins again
Its broken chain. -Atlantic Monthly.

NIGHT.

BY E. P. F. Thou solemn Night, whose dewy curtains close And veil the weary world in still repose, While Day withdraws her canopy of light That hid this beauteous starry host from sight. Thy soothing presence comes to hush the strife And still the clamor of this busy life, And bid the weary form, the anxious mind

Within thy gloomy realm of shade I stand, Where dusky forms appear on every hand, Amid the circling landscape drear and dim, Or faintly outlined on the horizon's brim. And as the lonely hours glide slow away, I hear thy songsters chant their tircless lay, And through the night repeat the unvarying strain, With countless voices o'er the murmuring plain. Yet though the earth in darkling shade doth lie, The lofty heavens expand in majesty, And as the eye doth trace their wonders o'er, They bid the soul in silent thought adore.

By science taught to pierce the starry skies, And search their glories with delighted eyes The stamp of Infinite we then shall flud, And read the record of the eternal mind. There countless suns in quenchless glory burn, And rolling systems in their circuit turn, And still beyond, new suns and systems rise, And shed their distant radiance through the skies.

And as the soaring vision sweeps on high, Through starry realms of wide Infinity,
This earth doth seem, that boundless scene beside
A narrow island on the shoreless tide. 'Tis thus the night, though darkness reigns below,

Celestial wonders to the eye doth show,
And thus, when Sorrow's night comes dark and chill,
Hopes of a heavenly home the spirit thrill.

— Cambridge Chronicle.

OUR ORDERS.

Weave no more silks, ve Lyons looms

Weave but the flags whose folds to-day
Droop heavy o'er our early dead,
And homely garments, coarse and gray,
For orphans that must earn their bread

Keep back your tunes, ye viols sweet, That pour delight from other lands! Rouse there the dancer's restless feet; The trumpet leads our warrior bands. Go chatter to the idle birds,

Children.

AUNT HELEN'S HOME LECTURE TO THE YOUNG FOLKS.-NO. 4. BY MRS. H. C. GARDNER.

I think that the subject for this evening will at th outset have a certain interest for you. It is Good Taste. I don't know what may be a boy's idea of it but I see the girls already glancing at their own and

It is a discouraging theme, because every indvidual has his or her standard fixed, and will not change it materially without sufficient reason. Young people are slow to believe that because a bonnet is shaped fashionably and trimmed a la mode, it is not necess rily tasteful or becoming. Florence and Grace car remember when the present poke-bonnet made its appearance. It did seem manifest that, for once Fashion had over-reached herself and imposed upor her votaries on appearance too ridiculous to be subn ted to. But as we became used 'o the serio-comi display, we found out an element of beauty in it, and now we would not appear on the street without hav-

ing our faces duly elongated with the poke aforesaid. Floy will curl her lip a little at the suggestion that the huge cluster of flame-colored loops on the top of the net which " bags" her flaxen tresses, is singulaly unbecoming, and gives a gairish, bold look to be whole getting up.

If I should tell Grace that for a thick, dumpy

figure, nothing could be more ungraceful than the gaily trimmed, triple beaver's tail that depends from her waist behind, or that her large features were agreeably toned down by the thick waves of dark hair which she has lately cropped off, she would only shrug her shoulders at Aunt Helen's antiquated no-

I can fancy Annie's look of surprised disdain when hint that the glitter of bracelets, brooches, ear rings finger rings, watch chains, and charms, etc., etc., only suggest to the beholder vague ideas of a jeweller's walking advertisement, or, worse still, an aching void

There is so little variety in a young man's attire that one is hardly paid for the trouble of criticising it; though it is safe to venture the passing remark that Fashion has so far succeeded admirably in exhibiting whatever is gaunt or ungraceful in figure, or awkward in motion. Dress being such an uncompro-

their pockets, and their feet on the tables and chairtops. The rich mud on the carpet which so discon-

grandmother sits on the straight-backed sofa and plies her busy knitting needles? Who interrupts namma's evening story with her own more voluble version of it? Who generally pipes her shrill treble

and that reminds me to ask if he has seen to-day the pert young fellow who contradicted his father at the tea table, and seemed to be dangerously inflated with self-consequence? A rather smart young man for one so old. He has got one thing to learn yet, i. e., that his mysteries of the kitchen.

A dirty kitchen and bad cooking have driven many a one from home to seek comfort and happiness somewhere else. None of our excellent girls are fit to be married until they are thoroughly educated in the deep and profound mysteries of the kitchen.

A dirty kitchen and bad cooking have driven many a one from home to bright and beautiful the radiant home of the blessed. Marching home. At last in peace at home.

Yours always "for the Union,"

SARGEANT ELI M. ROBBINS, Co. D, 4th Vermont Regiment, son of cleabod and Eliza Robbins, of Brown. He was head is not a hat-rack, and that the parlor would not be the place for it, if it were.

Good taste in conversation is worth attaining. All entertaining talk is not in good taste. We are often forced to laugh at amusing stories or repartees, when our refined sense revolts at their vulgarity. Gentlemen have a larger license in this respect than ladies, and many a questionable jest which is scarcely noticeable in their rougher speech, becomes odious when it falls from the soft, delicate lips of a woman.

With either sex, the most amusing jest ceases t be polite or excusable when its careless utterance gives pain. Some people have coarse natures. They pride themselves upon their ability to say unkind things. They are never so happy as when making other people unhappy. They imagine themselves witty when they are only false. The holiest feelings and sympathies have no security from their rude handling. The heart's deepest sorrow but affords matter for idle jesting, and too often falsehood. Almost anybody can lie, and a lie insinuated is a lie still. Such people have no consciences. They have no friends. Even those who stoop to laugh at their unkind speeches, know well the difference between their tart sharpness and the genial flow-and sparkling humor of real wit.

My dear young friends, let me assure you that, aside from the question of good taste, there is no way in which you will so certainly secure personal unhap piness as by picking flaws in other people. Enjoy good joke or a funny story as heartily you please, but remember that it is the lowest cast of mind which seeks to display its powers by needlessly wounding the feelings of others.

There is such a thing as good taste in religiou matters. It warms the heart to hear a person thank God that he is a Christian. But it has the opposite effect to listen to the bigoted expression, "I thank God that I am a Methodist," or a Baptist, or a Calvinist, that I am not as other men are, or even " as this poor publican." Religious bragging is in especial bad taste, because the essence of true Christian experience is humility. Our way is not necessarily the best way. We should despise ourselves if we thought less of a person for honestly differing from us. In the large intercourse of general society we meet all sorts

It is surely not in good taste to quarrel. If predes tination be true, God has not predestined us to wran-gle. If free grace be in the ascendant, it gives us no freedom to snub and aggravate each other. If immersion only be accepted as baptism we are not a liberty to drown our opponents.

When Fred is old enough to vote we will talk o the bad taste of dragging political jars and partizan feeling into the peaceful homes of quiet, respectable people, and persistently dwelling upon the useless topics till friendship and human patience are worn thread-bare. No other subject so shows the extent to which littleness can be carried, or so develops individual meanness. Keep away from it Fred! Th man who is always "jawing" is not the man to fight for his flag or die for his country. If the national armories would furnish gags as freely as rifles, and the government would insist upon their being worn, it would be equal to a draft of a hundred thousand soldiers for the support of the Union cause, not to mention a minor good, viz., the then possibility of getting some idea of our real prospects and condition out of the general muddle. But I must stop before Aunt Helen begins to talk politics, which is not accounted good taste in a woman.

> For Zion's Herald. LITTLE KATY.

Patient little Katy, I often say to myself, when tried and tempted, when the hasty word leaps to my lips, and the troubled expression to my eyes. In passing through the hospital at C-, I noticed on a low cot in one of the wards, a little girl not more than seven or eight years old. I stepped quickly to that part of the room where she lay. She was a sweet, gentle little creature, with one of those bright, smiling faces desolation in all directions. This is, certainly, a light and cheer others. Taking her hand in mine, I asked, "Are you sick, darling?" She cheerfully answered, "O, no." I was greatly surprised, and asked, "Why do you lie here?" She was silent a moment, tears filled her violet eyes, her lips grew tremulous, but in a sweet, low voice, she whispered, "I have broken thigh." She told me her name was Katy; and for seven long weeks she had lain on her little cot, waiting to be well. I told her the sweet story of Paul and Susy, and asked if like little Paul, she would try

to be very patient, for Jesus' sake. The lips and the bright face eagerly answered "Yes." "O," said one lying near, " we all love Katy, she is so good." I asked, "Do you know the little prayer, 'Now I lay me down to sleep?'" She said, "Yes, and say it every night." I bent down and kissed the pure forehead as tenderly as though she had been my own darling, while from my heart went up a prayer, that He who took young children in his arms, would comfort and shield that stricken lamb. Tears were in my eyes as I turned away, but I had learned another life lesson. All along the pathway of life are found Christ's lambs, tasting with him the cup of suffering, and partaking with him of its purification. Then as their blessed reward is carried by angel bands, to join the sweet choir around the throne of "Our Father," and to be forever with Him who says, let the little ones come!

Family Circle.

GIRLS SHOULD LEARN TO KEEP HOUSE. "No young lady can be too well instructed in any thing which will affect the comfort of a family thing which will affect the comfort of a family. Whatever position in society she occupies, she needs a practical knowledge of household duties. She may be placed in such circumstances that it will not be necessary for her to perform much domestic labor; but on this account she needs no less knowledge than if she was obliged to preside personally over the cooking stove and pantry. Indeed, I have often thought that it is more difficult to direct others, and

thought that it is more difficult to direct others, and requires more experience, than to do the same work with our own hands.

"Mothers are frequently so nice and particular that they do not like to give up any part of their care to their children. This is a great mistake in their management, for they are often burdened with labor, and need relief. Children should be early taught to make themselves useful—to assist their parents every way in their power, and to consider it a privilege to do so.

do so.

"Young people cannot realize the importance of a thorough knowledge of housewifery, but those who have suffered the inconveniences and mortifications of ignorance can well appreciate it. Children should be early indulged in their disposition to bake and experiment in cooking in various ways. It is often but a troublesome help that they afford, still it is a great advantage to them.

experiment in cooking in various ways. It is often but a troublesome help that they afford, still it is a great advantage to them.

"I know a little girl who, at nine years old, made a loaf of bread every week during the winter. Her mother taught her how much yeast and salt and flour to use, and she became quite an expert baker. Whenever she is disposed to try her skill in making simple cakes or pies she is permitted to do so. She is thus, while amusing herself, learning an important lesson. Her mother calls her her little housekeeper, and often permits her to get what is necessary for the table. She hangs the keys by her side, and very musical the jingling is to her ears. I think, before she is out of her teens, upon which she has not yet entered, that she will have some idea how to cook.

"Some mothers give their daughters the care of housekeeping, each a week by turns. It seems to me a good arrangement, and a most useful part of their education.

"Domestic labor is by no means incompatible with the highest degree of refinement and mental culture. Many of the most elegant, accomplished women I have known, have looked well to their household duties, and have honored themselves and their husbands by so doing."

Thus far from Anna Hope; and who Anna Hope is we know not, but one thing we are sure of, she is not wise above what is written. Solomon speaks the praise and properties of a good wife, in Proverby chapter xxxi. Girls will you read it? Begin at verse 10th.

Economy, taste, skill in cooking, and neatness in the kitchen, have a great deal to do it was a street of the street deal to do it was a street of the interest of a good wife, in Proverby chapter xxxi.

A very common form of vulgar impudence is the staring at ladies. To do so in any public place ungentlemanly, but to avail oneself of a vicinit, which circumstances render unavoidable, is contemptible. The man who will stare continually at lady across a hotel table, or in an omnibus, deserved. lady across a hotel table, or in an omnibus, deserves to be arrested. Ignorant young men frequently do this under the impression that it is not really disagreeable to the other sex, and that they are in fact paying a species of compliment. Could they know the vexation and annoyance which is often masked under the air of calmness with which the insolence is received, they would think differently. I have heard at a hotel, of instances in which ladies delayed their meals for hours, subjected themselves to many annoyances and even left the house, in order to avoid the presence of some conceited numery who nossibly image. presence of some conceited puppy who possibly imag-ined that he was recommending himself to their good graces.—Art of Conversation.

House and Farm.

TEN RULES FOR MAKING BUTTER. In making good butter, there are several nice op-rations to be gone through with, which require an eye to cleanliness, forethought and some little expe-

1. On milking clean, fast, yet gently, regular 1. On milking clean, fast, yet gently, regularly twice a day, depends the success of the darryman. Bad milkers should not be tolerated in a herd; better pay double price for good ones.

2. Straining is quite simple, but it should be borne in mind that two pans about half full each will produce a greater amount of cream than the same milk in but one pan; the reason of this is the greater surface.

3. Scalding is quite an important feature in the way of making butter in cool weather; the cream rises much quicker, the milk keeps much longer, the butter is of a better color, and churns in one half the time.

4. Skimming should always be done before the milk becomes loppered; otherwise much of the cream turns into whey and is lost.

5. Churning, whether by hand or otherwise, should occupy forty or fifty minutes.

6. Washing in cold soft water is one of its preserv-

ing qualities, and should be continued until it shows no color of the milk by the use of the ladle. Very hard water is highly charged with lime, and must in a measure impart to it alkaline properties.

7. Salting is necessarily done with the best kind of

round salt; the quantities vary according to the state it is taken from the churn—if soft, more; if hard, less; always taking the taste for the surest guide.
8. First working, after about twenty-four hours, for the purpose of giving it greater compactness.

9. Second working takes place at time of packing and when the butter has dissolved the salt, that the

and when the butter has dissolved the salt, that the brine may be worked out.

10. Packing is done with the hands, or with a butter mall; and when butter is put into wooden vessels they should be soaked two or three days in strong brine before using. After each packing cover the butter with a wet cloth, and put a layer of salt upon it. In this way the salt can easily be removed at any time by simply taking hold of the edges of the cloth. Better made in this way will keep any length of time required.—Maryland Farmer.

Those of our readers who either have fruit trees their gardens, or who cultivate large orchards, will learn with much gratification that a certain instru-mentality of destruction to caterpillars has been dis-covered. That coal oil will cause instant death to Saturday last, a letter was received at the Leader of-fice, for publication, from one of our subscribers, an extensive farmer in the township of Clerk, county of Durham, stating the fact that, as a last resort, to en-deavor to destroy the caterpillars (which had almost taken entire possession of the trees in his orchard) he experimented with coal oil. Complete success attend-ed the experiment. A brush of stiff feathers was made and portions of the trees smeared with the oil, in addition to placing a small quantity on the pests. in addition to placing a small quantity on the nests. Instant death ensued. The proprietor of the Leader at once tested the oil on his trees at Glengrove Farm, Yonge Street, where the caterpillars had collected in thousands, doing fearful damage. In a couple of hours one quart of it had cleared the orchard completely of caterpillars. The dead lay around in all directions. The effect of the oil on the pests seemed cheap remedy, as well as a sure one, and all our sul scribers troubled with caterpillars should adopt it.

THE WILD GOOSE.

This splendid bird is no Mormon, or at least do This spiendid bird is no Mormon, or at least does not believe in a plurality of wives, for the gander will never have but one mate at a time, and never forsakes his first love unless separated by some cause which he cannot prevent; nor will he allow his mate to take grain from the same dish with him until he has finished his meal, and then he will allow her to at how. Although they are netized America the has finished his meal, and then he will allow her to eat hers. Although they are natives of America, they are not "know nothings," for if there is not one of their own nation that they can get, they will mate with one of foreign birth and other colors, rather than remain single. Their noise is quite musical, and especially so just before a storm. Though wild in their nature, they are easily domesticated, and quite fond of being caressed. The female goose lays about ten eggs, is a good sitter, and very careful of her young. Her mate does constant sentinel duty, and fears nothing while protecting its young. Though not as large as the African and other foreign birds, they are a great ornament to the poultry-yard, besides producing great ornament to the poultry-yard, besides pro a good yield of feathers once in six weeks.

Miscellany.

"MARCHING HOME."

"Marching Home," is the favorite song in Washington; and we have lately realized how much is expressed in the two words of our theme. Our own little brother" has marched to his last home, and low lies beneath the blood-stained soil of Virginia. He was "marching home" during three years of nardship, exposure and the horrors of the battle-field; marching home " through fire, sword and pestilence to his patriot hero's grave. Foremost in the fierce charge on the first line of entrenchments at Fort Darling, he has fallen in defense of all we hold dear to honor and life; and I, his fellow soldier, am left alone to march home to meet him in the "beautiful country." We are marching home to where war and leath are unknown; where the Prince of Peace holds his heavenly court, and where his ministers are he shining angels of mercy and love.

With an humble trust in Jesus' love and power t ave to the uttermost, he marched home in the face of death, and braved the horrors of the shadowy valley alone, and conquered his last enemy through the merits of the atonement. Gentle, though strong, marched home to victory and death. Gently and tenderly his brave comrades bore him to his little co in the hospital tent, bruised and fearfully wounded through his bleeding breast, and soon to pass from death to life. No terror had the grim monster for our loved one; his deep, dark eyes were lit with the radiance of immortality, and expressed naught but trust, undying trust in Jesus, his beloved Captain who had loved him and died that he might have life. The minister of the cross bent over him, and the gentle fingers of a woman clasped his trembling hand while a touching prayer was offered and ascende like sweet incense in behalf of the dear young soldie who had fallen in defense of his country.

"God bless the Christian Commission," is nightly prayer, and Heaven's richest benisons resi apon them for their self-sacrifice and devotion to our smoothed his young brow and ministered to his wants through all the dread night of pain and anguish, and sweet-voiced woman closed the dear, dark eyes that shall never more flash with the love-light again, and gathered pure white flowers and laurels to crown his noble brow with his patriot martyr's wreath of fame and impressed on his pale lips the last parting kiss the dear hands that so often clasped our own, bu nevermore to be clasped again on earth, over his

approving smile of a father, the gentle caress of a

Never complain of your birth, your employment, your hardships; never fancy that you could be something if you had a different lot and sphere assigned you. God understands his own plan, and he knows what you want a great deal better than you do. The very things that you most deprecate as fatal limitations or obstructions, are probably what you most want. What you call hindrances, obstacles, discouragements, are probably God's opportunities; and it is nothing new that the patient should dislike his medicines, or any certain proof that they are poisons. No! A truce to all such impatience. Choke that envy which gnaws at your heart, because you are not in the same lot with others; bring down your soul, or rather bring it up to receive God's will, and do his work, in your lot and sphere, under your cloud of obscurity against your temptations, and then you shall find that your condition is never opposed to your good, but consistent with it.—Dr. Bushnell. GOD'S PLAN OF YOUR LIFE.

THE CAMPHOE STORM-GLASS.

Dealers in philosophical and optical instruments sell simple storm-glasses, which are used for the purpose of indicating approaching storms. One of these consists of a glass tube, about ten inches in length, and three fourths of an inch in diameter, filled with a liquid containing camphor, and having its mouth covered with a piece of bladder perforated with a needle. A tall vial will answer the purpose nearly as well as the ten inch tube. The composition placed as well as the ten inch tube. The composition placed within the tube consists of two drachms of camphor half a drachm of pure saltpetre, and half a drachm

half a drachm of pure saltpetre, and half a drachm of the muriate of ammonia, pulverized and mixed with about two ounces of proof spirits. The tube is usually suspended by a thread near a window, and the functions of its contents are as follows:

If the atmosphere is dry and the weather promises to be settled, the solid parts of the camphor in the liquid contained in the tube will remain at the bottom, and the liquid above will be quite clear; but on the approach of a change to rain, the solid matter will gradually rise, and small crystalline stars will float about in the liquid. On the approach of high winds, the solid parts of the camphor will rise in the form of leaves and appear near the surface in a state resembling fermentation. These indications are sometimes manifested twenty-four hours before a storm breaks out. After some experience in observstorm breaks out. After some experience in observ-ing the motions of the camphor matter in the tube, the magnitude of a coming storm may be estimated; also its direction, inasmuch as the particles lie closer together on that side of the tube that is opposite to together on that side of the tube that is opposite to that from which the coming storm will approach. The cause of some of these indications is as yet unknown; but the leading principle is the solubility of camphor in alcohol, and its insolubility in water; combined with the fact that the drier the atmosphere the more aqueous vapor does it take up, and vice versa.—Scientific American.

A paper was received a few days ago by the Academic de Medicine from M. Legoyt, Director of the office of Statistics of France, on the number of suicides in Europe. From this laborious work, it appears that suicides increase in a more rapid ratio than population or mortality in general in Bavaria, Denmark, France, Hanover, Mecklenburg, Prussia, the kingdom of Saxony and Sweden. Suicides are most frequent in Northern Germany, and in various parts of Sweden, Denmark and Norway, though belonging to the same race, are proportionately inferior to Denmark in that respect.

mark in that respect.

Contrary to a generally adopted opinion, England Stands nearly at the bottom of the scale; and so do Belgium, Austria, and Spain. France holds an intermediate position; she would rank with the three last named countries were it possible to eliminate the suicides of Paris, which are one seventh of the total suicides of Paris, which are one seventh of the total number in France. Generally, for every one hundred suicides of men, there are from twenty-nine to thirty women. The number of suicides increases with the age of individuals, at least until the age of 60. The number of suicides is generally lowest in January, and highest in July. As to the causes, insanity and physical suffering are about as active in producing suicide among men as among women; as to the rest, the latter yield more to grief occasioned by moral causes than men, who are chiefly affected by material affliction, such as loss of life, bankruptcy, etc. Drunkenness and debauchery only forman insigni-Drunkenness and debauchery only forman insigni-nificant item among the causes impelling women to suicide. In Denmark, Spain and Saxony, the only countries where it has been possible to obtain reliable information on the subject, married people are least subject to commit suicide, and widowers, on the contrary, are most liable to it; but suicides occur most trary, are most liable to it; but suicides occur most frequently among married people that have been divorced or separated. In Prussia, in the course of of 1855 they introduced to the public the Organ Harmonium, two years, there were 153 suicides of Protestants per million, 51 of Israelites, and only 47 of Catholics per million of each. Suicides are much more numerous in capital cities than in the country. The general re-sult of all these investigations shows a universal and rapid increase of suicides. The author is of opinion that this is attributable to unlimited competition; to the immoderate thirst after wealth; to the progress of public instruction, which incites ambition; to po-litical existing and to speculation.

Biographical.

SARAH ANNIE WALDRON, wife of Albert Lamb, died of consumption, in Milltown, May 8. Annie had been a member of the church in this place for several years. She lived worthly, and died in great assurance. Her choice of Hymn 950 was expressive of her soul, commencing,

"I long to behold Him," etc.
Milltown, June 17. E. M. FOWLER.
SISTER RHODA TUCKER, wife of John Tucker, Hill, N. H., died June 16, 1864, aged 83 years. She was baptized by Martin Ruter in 1813, and for more than fifty years walked worthy of her profession. The old preach-ers who have labored in Bristol, Alexandria and Hill will remember her as a "mother in Israel," whose home was ever ready to receive them, and whose hands were ever

LIEUT. CHARLES M. BURSLEY, of the 3d Maine Volunteers, was killed by a minnie ball passing through his breast at the battle of Spottsylvania Court House, on the 12th of May. He was an acceptable member of the 1st Methodist Episcopal Church in Hallowell, a dear and worthy husband and father, a dutiful son, a faithful friend and brother—true as tried steel. The nation has lost in him another true and noble patriot; his memory will ever be fragrant to all who knew him.

G. C. MASON.

Hallowell, June 24.

in Keene, June 15, aged 58 years. Sister G. was converted some fifteen years ago, in Marlow, N. H., under the labors of Rev. W. F. Evans, and united with the Methodist Episcopal Church of that place. She loved the church of God, and was ever ready to labor for its interest and prosperity. Her life, private as well as public, gave a most beautiful exhibition of Christian character, and her happy death was a convincing proof to all of the saving appy death was a convincing proof to all of the savin

Frances A. Chase, daughter of Rev. Hiram and E. A. Chase, died of diphtheria, in Paris, Me., May 26, aged 18 years and 6 months. She sought the Saviour in her 12th year, and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church at South Paris, of which she remained a worthy member until called to the church above. She was a kind, dutiful child; amiable and affectionate, and zealous in her Christian duties. She endured suffering with Christian patience and resignation. Her faith in the promises of God was firm. She died happy, in joyful prospect of meeting the loved ones that had preceded her to glory. H. C.

DANIEL M. HASTY died of typhoid pneumonia, in Durham, Me., March 28, 1864, aged 45 years. Bro. H. was converted in 1843, under the labors of Bro. Thwing, joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has ever since been one of her strong friends. During the past two years he became more deeply embued with the spirit of his Master, and had frequent premonitions of his closing pilgrimage. In the midst of the severe trials in this place he stood by the church in her darkest hours, evineing his firm trust in God. He said just before death, "I have trusted all in Christ." He was beloved by all. The church and community have lost a friend. His death has been sanctified, I trust, to his sged father, who resolved over his dying son to meet him in heaven. He also leaves a wife and four children to mourn his loss.

L. B. KNIGHT.

ELLEN Young died in Canterbury, Conu., June 7, 1864. Sister Young gave her heart to God a few months ago, and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in this place on probation. She gave many unmistakable evidences of a change of heart. She loved the means of grace, and was an earnest follower of the Lord Jesus Christ. Her death was peaceful and triumphant. She has early passed away, but life with her accomplished its great end. She died in hope of immortality.

A. G. TURNER.

A. G. TURNER.

THADDEUS R. DOTEN died of bronchial consumption, at Minot Corner, Me., aged 63 years and 8 months. Bro. D. experienced religion under the labors of Father Burnham, thirty-seven years ago, and has been a devoted member of the Methodist Epis-copal Church thirty-six years. He was appointed leader of the class, and superintendent of Sabbath School thirty-four years since, and has ever been a faithful laborer so long as he-was able to get to the class room or school. No man has done more according to his ability to build up the cause of Christ on Poland charge than Bro. D., especially in his efforts for the conversion of the children and youth. He endeavored to claim the promise, "All thy children shall be taught of God," etc. This promise has been so far fulfilled that eight out of nine children have professed conversion. His example as a Christian and father is worthy of imitation by all. He was one of the most conscientious, humble and devoted men I have known for twenty years. Just

SARGEANT ELI M. ROBBINS, Co. D, 4th Vermont Regiment, son of Ichabod and Eliza Robbins, of Brownington, Vt., died May 11, 1864, aged 25 years. He was wounded the 10th, and died the 11th, in the battles near Richmond. Bro. R. was a good man, respected by all that knew him, and a faithful Christian.

Advertisements.

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has it failed to give perfect satisfaction.
THE VENETIAN DYE is the cheapest in the world. Its
price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the
quantity of dye to those usually sold for \$1.
THE VENETIAN DYE is the safest composition of its class.
It is warranted not to injure the hair or the scalp in the
slightest degree.
THE VENETIAN DYE works with rapidity and certainty,
the hair requiring no preparation whatever. GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT ROOFING, Man-ufactured by the JOHNS & GROSSLEY ROOFING CO., New York.

The attention of Builders and others having LEAKY ROOFS is solicited to this article, as being superior to any-thing heretofore offered for their junctions.

THE VENETIAN DYE WORKS WITH rapidity and certainty, the half requiring no preparation whatever.

THE VENETIAN DYE produces any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. Price 50 cents. For sale by all druggists. Prepared only by

A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent, 12 Gold St., New York.

Also, Manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR

GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. Price 50 cents

Nov 25 THOS. W. SILLOWAY, CHURCH ABURLEROY,
OFFICE, NO. 12 COURT STREET, BOSTON.
Mr. Silloway invites the attention of Societies or Building Committees who anticipate remodeling 'old, or erecting new churches, to the fact, that during the last twelve years he has had much experience in the erection of large edifices, especially those used for public speaking; having rendered architectural service for the erection of the new State House at Montpelier, Vt., and also for the remodeling or construction of over fifty churches, coating from \$2.00 to \$40,000 each.
He would be happy to exhibit drawings of the same, and give information on the subject to any destring his services. Charges moderate, and letters by mail will receive early attention. THOS. W. SILLOWAY, CHURCH ARCHITECT

THE SABBATH SCHOOL GEM. By Those in search of New Music for Sabbath Schools will do well to read the following extracts, sent us unsolicited by Cleagymen and Superintendents of different denominations: Clergymen and Superintendents of different denominations:

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"Bradford.

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June 15 1m 23 Cornhill, Boston. DR. WILLIAMS' VEGETABLE BITTERS. The People's remedy. Try it, and, if it does not prove to be all that is claimed for it, then condemn it. This medicine is

warranted to cure and eradicate from the system, Liver Complaint, that main wheel of so many diseases; and warranted to cure Jaundice in its worst forms, all Bilious Diseases, and Foul Stomach, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Humors of the Blood and Skin, Indigeation, Headaches, Dizziness, Piles, Fever and Ague, and all kindred complaints.

KELSEY'S VEGETABLE PAIN EXTRACTOR, warranted to cure Rheumatism, Sprains, Pains of all Kinds, Throat Distemper, Diarrhza, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus or Cramps, and other similar complaints.

Prepared exclusively by DR. H. KELSEY, Lowell, Mass., and for sale by Geo. C. Goodwin & Co., and M. S. Burr & Co., Boston.

COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP. This celebrated TOILET SOAP, in such universal demand, is made from the CHOICEST materials, is MILD and EMOLLIENT in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

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No. 1 contains 700 pages, divided thus: 40 pages to Hist cal Record and 29 pages to Appendix. It provides for entras follows:

follows:
Probationers' Record, 1,628 names.
Class Record, 7,200 4,776 4
Alphabetical Record, 1,776 4
Chronological 4 228 4
Pastors' 37 lines,
which reqeires the use of one line per year.
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Marriage, 780 couples.

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Boston, Mass., Manufacturers of Stained, Cut, Enameled,
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FOR THE HAIR! Prepared from the Bark, Root and Flower of the Persian plant, KAKALI.
It is the identical preparation used by all the Eastern nations for the Growth and Presservation of the Hair, and by its use the Hair Retains its Youthful Luxuriance and Color Through Life.
One application will keep the Hair moist for several days, and retain it in any required preparation.
It will perfectly account it. and retain it in any required Position, without the aid of any other preparation.

It will perfectly present the Hair from FALLING OFF and quickly cause a new crop to come in, giving the whole beautifully permanent dark glossy appearance.

It will Remore all Danderuf, keep the Scalp Cleem, and the Hair Sweet, Moist and Soft.

It contains no oil, slehold, or any other injurious ingredients, and is the MOST PERFECT HAIR DRESSING IN THE WORLD.

IT IS A LUXURY! IT IS A LUXURY TO USE IT! Sold Everywhere. Price Fifty Cents. Wholesale Depot, No. 46 Cliff Street, New York. Boston Agents—WEEKS & POTTER, and GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO. 1y Dec 23.

Amount of losses (144 lives) " " " 363,450 00

Excess of interest received over losses, B3,755 74

Dividend declared the past year, 50 per cent.

Dividend of profits declared annually on the first day of February Exclusivally For the Renkers of the first day of February Exclusivally For the Renkers of the first day of February Exclusivally For the Renkers of the first day of February Exclusivally For the Renkers of the first day of the first da

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HAY, COAL, RAIDROAD, PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES.
Farmérs', Butchers', Grocers', Druggists', Confectioners' and Gold SCALES.
Also, Safes, Patent Alarm Monoy Drawers, and a complete assortment of Store Farniture.
Our ONLY warehouse in BOSTON is
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April 29

17

FAIRBANKS & BROWN.

moved their Piano-Forte Warerooms from 484 Washing ton Street to No. 20 Beach Street, where the business will be

Advertisements.

SELEE'S HAIR LIFE Restores and Dresses the Hair.

Rev. P. T. Kenney, Presiding Elder of Sandwich District, says: "Having tested your Hair Life, I have no hesitation in saying, that for dressing the hair, removing the dandruff, preventing the hair from falling off, and for vitalizing dry arrays hair, I know of nothing in the market surpassing it," Prepared by N. P. Seler, Melrose, Mass. For sale by M. S. BURR & CO., 26 Tremont St., Boston June 1

DR. MARSHALL'S HEADACHE AND CA-TARRH SNUFF.

This Snuff has thoroughly proved itself to be the best article ever known for curing the Catarrii, Cold in the Head, and the Headache. It has been found an excellent remedy in many cases of Sorre Eyes. Deafness has been removed by it, and Hearing has often been greatly improved by its use. It purges out all obstructions, strengthens the Glands, and gives a healthy action to the parts affected. It is recommended by many of the best physicians, and is used with great success and satisfaction everywhere Beware of Counterfeits! A fac simile of the signature of the Proprietor, CHARLES BOWEN, is on every bottle.

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coupon and registered bon'ds of \$500 and over, and annually on bonds of the denominations of 50 and 100 dollars. In subscribing, parties desiring a full coupon are required to pay the accrued interest from the first of March to the day

cent. prenium.

The interest on this Loan is payable on the first days of March and September, in each year. The semi-annual cou-pons are payable at those dates, and the annual cou-pons are payable at those dates, are payable on the first of March Remittances may be made in Legal Tender Notes, Nationa

Full instructions in regard to denomination and style of CHAS. A. VIALLE, Cashier. tf May 18

KIDDER'S HOMILETICS. A Treatise on Homi Lettes; designed to illustrate the True Theory and Practice of Preaching the Gospel. By Daniel P. Kidder, p.D., 1 Vol., 12mo., 495 pp. Price \$1.50.

"The design of this volume is to aid clerical students and junior ministers of the Gospel in preparing for their lifework." May 18 P. MAGEE, N. E. Methodist Depository, 5 Cornhill, Boston, Mass

thing heretofore offered for their inspection.

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LUXURIANT HAIR FOR ALL! Bogle's Hyperion Fluid
Restores and Dresses Hair.
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Bogle's Balm of Cytheria,
Bogle's Wigs and Hair Work,
Surpass all others. Cheapest, best, and most reliable. Be convinced. onvinced. W. BOGLE, June 1 3mos 202 Washington Street, Boston. 100,000 BOTTLES OF HILL'S REMEDY

has gone forth and found use in curing Diphtheria, Cholera Morbus, Neuralgia, and other ills. Also, a Fungus Hematodes Tumor on the person of Rev. C. L. Dunn. Give it a try, ye sufferers.

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THE UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER is the only Wringer with the Patent Cog-Wheel Regulator, and is a perfect Wringer and most excellent Washer

Combined.

It contains the improvements of all other kinds, and has advantages which others do not po-sess.

As we license all other manufacturers to use, and provide them with Rubber Rolls, we are enabled to use as good a quality of Rubber for our Wringers as we provide for others. We have Seven Sizes, from \$6.00 to \$30.

Our \$6.50 and \$7.50 sizes have no cog-wheels, and like all other patterns the upper roll has no motive power of itself, but is turned by the friction with the lower roll, or with the clothes when passing between the rolls. This creates a great strain on the lower roll (the only roll of power) and 50 on wears it out, or frequently causes it to turn on the shaft. Experience shows that no Wringer can be durable without cog-wheels. No. 1, \$12.....No. 1;, \$10......No. 2, \$8.50.
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These have Cog-Wheels, which gives the upper roll

Any good man can make larger wages than any other employment will afford, as the demand is great and the sales rapid.

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GEO. H. HOOD, Agent,
April 20

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Tickets Furnished and Baggage Cheeked to New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Pa., Baltimore, Md., Washington, D.C., Dunkirk and Buffaio, N. Y., and the West.

Trains leave New York for Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, 8.00, A. M., 100, A. M., 100, P. M., 6.00, P. M., Philadelphia only, J. 330, P. M., 12 P. M.

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Manufactured by the BELLE-MONTE SKIRT COMPANY.

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For sale by all First Class Retail Houses throughout the United States and Europe.

For elegance of form, and great strength and elasticity of springs, these Skirts have never been equaled.

The various improvements recently pat nied are the greatest novelties yet introduced in this indispen able article of a ladies' wardrobe. And they are practical as well as novel. The Dorsal Support is a genuine common sense arrangement; and also the manner of uniting the springs; and of confining them to the tape.

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June 22

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It is published by the BOSTON WESLEYAN ASSOCIATION. It is published by the BOSTON WESLEYAN ASSOCIATION, composed of twenty members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is the recognized organ of our church in New England. The Association undertake the risk and care of publication solely for the benefit of the Methodist Church and the cause of Christ, without receiving any fee or reward whatever for their services. Unlike most other Methodist papers, the Heralu was never received any support from the

1. The HERALD AND JOURNAL is published 2.00 per year, invariably in advance.

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